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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. | CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1876. | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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POLITICAL.

The Massachusetts Democrats Nominate Charles Francis Adams for Governor;

And Favor the Payment of Bonds and Legal-Tenders in Gold.

The Connecticut Democracy Place Richard D. Hubbard at the Head of Their State Ticket.

Missouri Inflationists and Nebraska Democrats in Convention Yesterday.

A Correspondent on the Trail of Uncle Jimmy Williams in Indiana.

How the Old Man Is Getting to Be Known for an Unmitigated Fraud.

Carl Schurz at McCormick Hall---Programme of the Procession.

Mass-Meeting of the West-Side Republicans at Globe Hall.

Emery A. Storrs Shows Up the Weak Points of Tilden, Etc.

Notes from Headquarters---Organizing the Military.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 6.—The nomination of Charles Francis Adams by the Democrats to-day was a surprise to all who were not aware of the fact that the advice of John Kelly had been asked, and that the Tammany Sachem had written that Adams would wonderfully help the national cause. Adams gained wonderfully last night and before the Convention opened to-day, but still it was evident that the friends of Gaston were determined to fight to the last, and that nothing short of a declination by that gentleman would swerve them from their purpose. So Mr. Gaston was sent for from Boston, and, arriving here soon after 12 o'clock, he had a conference with the leaders of the Eastern faction that lasted over an hour. At 2 o'clock he appeared on the platform, and was greeted with so magnificent an ovation that the Adams managers

MIGHT WELL HAVE TREMBLED

lest their own bold move should prove fatal to their success. It was evidently a very painful ordeal to the ex-Governor, but he bore himself in a manner that gained the sympathy, at least, of all who saw him. There were a few irrepressible hisses and growls as the Eastern men found themselves compelled to fall into line, and then the 1,200 delegates indulged in enthusiastic applause, the like of which has never been seen or heard in Mechanics' Hall. The Convention

OPENED VERY QUIETLY,

and the preliminary routine business was rapidly disposed of. The Hon. W. W. Warren, the President, was well received, and his address gave unbounded satisfaction, although it was partisan in its character. Gen. Whitney made a strong appeal for Adams, and he had scarcely finished speaking when Gaston appeared upon the platform surrounded by friends, and scarcely was he recognized before the whole Convention rose to their feet, and cheer upon cheer rent the air, while shouts of "Gaston!" were intermingled with the clapping of hands and tossing of hats in the air. It was

A SCENE OF ENTHUSIASM

never before surpassed in Mechanics' Hall, while, as he advanced to the platform and essayed to withdraw his name, loud and repeated cries of "No!" "No!" "No!" "No!" were shouted from all over the hall, until he mentioned the name of Adams, when he was again greeted with cheers, which were repeated nine times as he closed. Gaston, in addressing the Convention, tendered his hearty thanks to the Democrats of Massachusetts, who had thrice honored him with the Gubernatorial candidacy. He appeared before them to withdraw his name. [Loud cries of "No! No!"] He had been told that it was the wish of the Democrats of Massachusetts ["No!" "No!"] and now he wished to present the name of a distinguished statesman, and moved the nomination of Charles Francis Adams as Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. Loud cheers were raised for Gaston and Adams. William Aspinwall, of Brookline,

SECONDED THE NOMINATION

of Adams, and said the Democratic party had no opposition to Mr. Gaston, but had taken Mr. Adams because it would strengthen the ticket. There was no personal feeling against Mr. Gaston, but the action had been taken from motives of the purest patriotism. [Applause.]

The motion to nominate Adams by acclamation prevailed by a nearly unanimous vote, with a few cries of "No" in different parts of the hall. Three cheers were then given for Mr. Adams.

The nomination of William R. Plunkett, of Pittsfield, for Lieutenant-Governor, will give considerable strength to the ticket in the Western part of the State, and the names of Gaston and Avery as Electors-at-Large are very favorably received.

NOMINATIONS AND PLATFORM.

To the Western Associated Press.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 6.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day, with William Wirt Warren for Chairman. After a recess, Charles Francis Adams was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

The ticket was completed as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, William R. Plunkett; Secretary of State, Edwin H. Lathrop; Treasurer, Weston Howland; Auditor, John E. Fitzgerald; Attorney-General, Richard Olney.

Ex-Gov. Gaston heads the Electoral ticket.

The resolutions adopted hail with satisfaction the action of the National Council at St. Louis; demand the payment in coin of the debt represented by legal tenders, as well as the bonded debt; denounce the Republican party for neglecting to carry out the financial policy for the resumption of specie payments, and ask the people to intrust to the Democratic party the accomplishment of this vital need to our commerce; express gratitude to the National House of Representatives for its efforts to reduce expenses and its resolute inquiries into official maladministration; rejoice in the social order, rapidly reviving prosperity, and established cordial relations between the races in the South wherever Democratic rule prevailed: denounced the Republican party for the mismanagement of affairs in the Freedmen's Bank, and declared it to be the duty of Congress to secure to sufferers indemnity for their losses. The depression in trade and commerce is attributed to the misgovernment of the Republican party, and the resolutions finally demand a return from extravagance to simplicity and economy.

CONNECTICUT.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET AND PLATFORM.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 6.—The Democratic State Convention organized to-day with Charles Durand as President, and, after a recess, nominated the following ticket: Governor, Richard D. Hubbard; Lieutenant-Governor, Francis B. Loomis (both by acclamation); Secretary of State, Dwight L. Morris; Treasurer, Edwin A. Buck; Comptroller, Charles C. Hubbard; Electors-at-Large, Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll and Gen. William B. Franklin.

The resolutions adopted cordially approve the platform and nominations of the National Convention at St. Louis; arraign the Republican party for corruption; and demand a change of Administration to secure radical reform in the civil service; charge the Republican party with opposing the economic policy of the Democrats, and causing depression in business by official corruption and extravagance; demand rigid economy in public expenditures; thank the Democratic House of Representatives for retrenchment in the face of opposition by Republicans; call for the removal of all dishonest officials; demand that the array of Federal bayonets around the polls where peaceable citizens are voting shall cease; denounce the recent order of Attorney-General Taft as an outrage; ask for a wiser policy in the system of taxation; demand a return to specie payments by the most speedy and practicable method, and discountenance the imposition of revengeful acts upon any section of our common country.

VERMONT.

ELECTION RETURNS

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—One hundred and thirty towns in Vermont give Fairbanks (Republican), for Governor, 31,184, and Bingham (Democrat), 14,584.

One hundred and eighty-six towns give Fairbanks 37,598; Bingham, 17,566. The same towns in 1874 gave Peck 27,342; Bingham, 11,247. Republican gain, 3,837.

In the First District, 65 towns, give Joyce, 11,715; Childs, 6,200.

Second District—Fifty-nine towns give Denison 11,533; Dickey, 4,490.

Third District—Forty-eight towns give Hendee 9,390; Edwards, 4,387.

Fifty-five towns not heard from gave Peck, in 1874, 6,240; Bingham, 2,111; Peck's majority, 4,129.

Returns of this election in the same towns will be comparatively about the same. This would give a Republican majority on the Gubernatorial vote of 24,161, a gain of 3,858 over 1874.

The town Representatives elected are 163 Republicans, 17 Democrats, no choice 1. Sixty-nine towns are not heard from.

On the Congressional vote sixty towns are lacking on the town Representative vote.

MISSOURI.

GREENBACK STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—The State Greenback Convention met at Jefferson City at noon to-day, and after temporarily organizing took a recess.

On reassembling, R. G. Hubbard was chosen permanent Chairman and J. W. Buel Secretary.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a platform, of which the following is the substance:

First—Indorsing the platform adopted at Indianapolis.

Second—Denouncing the act of 1873, demonetizing silver.

Third—Demanding that all stocks and bonds be subjected to an equitable rate of taxation.

Fourth—Recommending that Congressional and legislative Representatives be selected from those interested directly in industrial pursuits.

Fifth—Demanding that men and measures be considered apart from party fealty and idolatry.

Sixth—Approving and indorsing the nomination of Cooper and Cary.

Seventh—Demanding a reduction and readjustment of salaries and fees of State and county officers, that our State Penitentiary be made self-sustaining, and that our Revenue laws be made more simple, just, and efficient.

THE TICKET.

The following ticket was nominated unanimously: Governor, J. P. Alexander; Lieutenant-Governor, James E. Owens; Secretary of State, A. W. St. John; Auditor, A. W. Hubbard; Treasurer, S. L. Price; Attorney-General, A. L. Gilstrop; Register of Lands, W. R. Taylor; Railroad Commissioners, H. M. Williams, William Hopkins, and M. K. Backas. A full Electoral ticket was also elected. About 20 counties were represented by some 80 odd delegates.

INDIANA.

"BLUE-JEANS" WILLIAMS AT LOGANSPORT—A CHEAP DEMAGOGUE AND BITTER COPPERHEAD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 2.—This morning I stepped into a barber-shop here, and was waiting my turn to undergo torture by the the tonsorial artist, when, in the tone of one who felt it incumbent upon him to say something appropriate to the occasion, and who felt also that he was imparting interesting intelligence, the man being lathered observed:

"I allus shave myself to home. First thing when I git-up in the morning, without waitin' to dress, I set right down in my shirt-tail and go at it. I git out the old razor,—I've shaved with it ever since I had a beard,—and I set the old lookin'-glass in the winder, so I can look out to the barn and

SEE WHAT THE MEN'S DOIN',

and I shave away."

And he crossed his legs on the high stool, and settled himself in the barber-chair with the most complaisant air, while some men at the door gazed at him with wondering admiration, nudged each other, and then laughed immoderately,—evidently at the smartness there was in the old man's stealing a march on his hired men of a morning by watching them from the window while he shaved in his shirt-tail.

About that time I began to wonder what effect that speech would have upon the grinners, for whose delectation obviously it had been made, and who sheepishly waited about the door the while, staring at him with gaping wonderment. When, with an extra flourish, the barber stripped the towel from the neck of his customer, and the latter rose to put on his collar and coat, I also stared at him. He was remarkably long, remarkably lank, remarkably angular, with an awkward, shambling manner; sharp-faced, with high cheek-bones, long, straight, sharp nose, and high, narrow forehead, over which was smoothly brushed his thin, wiry, dark hair, faintly streaked with gray. Out of his deep-set, keen eyes shone watchfulness and cunning; and the habitual expression of his face, which was of sole-leather hue, was a curious blending of shrewdness and simplicity,—it might be of natural shrewdness, and of simplicity so long assumed that it has grown to seem almost as natural. When he put on his coat, there was no mistaking him,—it was the very man I had come here to see,—

"UNCLE JIMMY" WILLIAMS

whom I beheld in his full suit of blue-jeans,—not that he sported at Washington, but a brand new one gotten-up for the canvass; and that ludicrous barber-shop screed, it dawned upon me, was part of his campaign.

On returning to the hotel, I found him the centre of a group of farmers, who eyed him with curious interest. Despite his awkwardness and slowness of speech, it was easy to perceive that his reception of them was most adroit; and that he was practising with much cunning to secure their votes by inducing them to believe that he was one of themselves, although, in truth, he is not a farmer, but a capitalist and professional politician.

By-and-by a prominent politician approached, and, touching Williams' elbow, drew him aside for a private consultation about something. The air of Granger-simplicity Williams had worn at the barber-shop, and the blunt, honest, farmer style that had characterized him, disappeared in an instant, as though he had dropped a mask, and he was at once a

COOL, WILY POLITICIAN;

and with a few words, apparently, he promptly decided the case submitted to him and dismissed his interlocutor.

"This is Uncle Jimmy," said a local politician, seizing the opportunity to present a bronzed-faced farmer, who carried his wagon-whip under his arm: "and he is wearing those identical blue-jeans." Then, awkwardly, perhaps maliciously, he added, "Why, I believe they are new."

"Oh!" quietly rejoined Williams, not for an instant off his guard, "the blue-jeans is nothing new with me. I've worn it all my life. But my wife says this is the last suit I'll have of them. She says she won't make another." Whereat there was a laugh all round; and I wondered whether any of those farmers noticed that the blue-jeans coat was cut and made to fit as only a tailor could cut and fit it. Anybody who looked at it tolerably closely might have sworn that a tailor, and a quite fashionable one too, from the little matters of finish about it, had built that identical coat.

Had I seen no more of him, I should have said he was one of the most dangerous demagogues I ever saw,—his demagoguism being of that precise sort that completely disarms suspicion. But, when he came to speak, it was apparent that on the stump he was

FORMIDABLE ONLY AGAINST HIMSELF.

He didn't make any speech in fact, because he couldn't. Evidently a speech had been prepared for him, for he carried a pile of manuscript and documents, which, with all the time he has had during the canvass to familiarize himself with them, he didn't know what to do with, and fumbled-over in most helpless fashion, while stumbling and halting in his effort to speak from them. Nobody who has ever heard him will credit that the fragments of his speeches as published by various of the Democratic newspapers were ever originated by him. They were written for him, and Uncle Jimmy may have tried to get them off as written; but inevitably he must have failed, as he did here in his effort to get-off some of the anecdotes credited to him in print. His talk was

WITHOUT COHERENCE OR CONSISTENCE,

and irresistibly reminded me of the dullard of the school stumbling and stuttering through his recitation of something he hadn't half-committed to memory. It is not the speech that has been printed as his campaign-speech, but bears about such resemblance to it as indicated. The burden of it is, that the Democratic party is to be trusted with the Administration, because it has cut down the appropriations for carrying on the Government. The quality of it may be gauged from his statement that, as the appropriations were cut down $30,000,000 at the late session, therefore they might have been cut so much for ten years past, which would have saved $300,000,000, and the interest on that sum, amounting, as he put it, to $180,000,000,—though any schoolboy can figure it out that the interest on the $30,000,000 each year cut-off would have been but $99,000,000, instead of $180,000,000. But he did not dwell long on this topic. Manifestly he was so unfamiliar with it that, with the documents and figures prepared for his use before him, he

COULDN'T MAKE USE OF THEM.

Then, of course, he attempted to discourse on the retrenchment effected by his Committee on Accounts. Here he betrayed no less ignorance, and, with the facts and figures prepared for him in his hands, couldn't and didn't give an intelligent account of what the Committee had retrenched. Instead, he went back a number of years to find fault with a big purchase of penknives, which he insisted were hardware, and couldn't be called stationery; and, on the same theory, he would doubtless have classed steel-pens as hardware. But the ludicrous feature of it was, that he charged that this hardware ought not to have been paid for, because the law allowed the Clerk of the House a fixed salary and no more; and manifestly Williams' idea is, that the hardware was stolen by the Clerk, instead of being for the use of the Members. Certainly that is the impression he gives-out in his talk about it.

His only approach to fluency was

WHEN HE TALKED OF HIMSELF,

and boasted that it had remained for him to poke about into the accounts of the House, and save the enormous amount of $17,000, which is what he placed it at. The finance question he steered clear of, in a way that showed that he was not equal to even getting-off the cheap theories of the Greenbackers. But he arrayed himself with them, by boasting that he voted for the repeal of the Resumption act!

The effect of his speech was apparent. The hundreds of farmers who, a short time before, had been filled with enthusiasm for "Uncle Jimmy" listened at first in amazement, and then with

UNQUALIFIED DISGUST.

There were dozens of them who could have made infinitely better speeches off-hand; and there were few of them, I should say, whose knowledge of current politics was not superior to his. But, if there is anything they demand as the indispensable qualification of a candidate in Indiana, it is that he be an effective stump-orator. Here, more than anywhere else in the country, does a politician's standing with the mass—more especially with the farmers, who will ride a half-day to attend mass-meetings—depend upon his success upon the stump. Could a canvass have been made of those who heard him here to-day, I'd venture that ninety-nine out of a hundred would have said, "He's not the man we want for Governor, though, of course, as he's on the ticket, we will vote for him." But, in fact, they are ashamed of him; and, if all the Democratic farmers in Indiana could see him on the stump, and hear him try to speak, such is the display he makes of ignorance and incapacity that he would inevitably run behind his ticket. The plain truth is, that all there is of him is the blue-jeans. Attired like any other man of his means and position, he would be liable to be

HISSED DOWN

even with the blue-jeans to help him out. I never listened to a speech that fell so flat upon a crowd. He was not interrupted by a single cheer, nor by applause of any sort; and, in the evening, when he spoke again, to a larger crowd, from the hotel-balcony, there were no cheers, until one of the managers, full a minute after Williams had concluded, shouted frantically to the Captain of the "Tilden torches" to order three chreers for Blue-Jeans.

Williams is a shallow demagogue, of the exact calibre of the ward-politician; and in his methods he is simply a ward-politician removed to the cross-roads. For the rest, he is a narrow partisan of

THE EXTREME COPPERHEAD TYPE.

As a member of the Indiana Legislature in 1863, it was, as the journals show, mainly through his filibustering that was smothered in committee Claypool's resolution declaring "the suppression of the Rebellion and the preservation of the Union the one paramount object of all loyal citizens;" wherefore, the members of the Legislature would vote for no man for office "who was not in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the War, and unalterably opposed to the severance of any State from the Union." Uncle Jimmy then was especially solicitous to vote for Copperheads in the rear, for the legislative offices. At the same session, he signalized his hatred of "the d—d nigger" by voting for a bill to exclude colored children from the public schools. His devotion to Slavery and the Slaveholders' Rebellion he further displayed at that session, by voting to table the resolution instructing Indiana Senators, and requesting the Congressmen from this State, to vote for all laws "having effect to lighten the labor, protect the health, and save the lives of white soldiers," by employing colored troops wherever they could be of use in the Union armies. "Uncle Jimmy" then put himself on record as so

IN SYMPATHY WITH THE SLAVEHOLDER'S REBELLION

that he wanted to save their "niggers" for them, even at the expense of the lives of Union soldiers. So extreme indeed was his solicitude lest the backbone of the Rebellion should be broken by the Emancipation Proclamation, that, three months after the issue of that immortal document (on the 6th of March), he voted for a resolution declaring "That it is the duty of the President to *immediately withdraw his Emancipation Proclamation.*" And, later, he voted to table—which was equivalent to voting against—the resolution pledging the Indiana Legislature to "sustain our State and Federal authorities with money and supplies in all their efforts to sustain the Union and prosecute the War." "Uncle Jimmy" was particular about it then, when the War was fiercest, that he should not be put on record as favoring the "Abolition War," and

REFUSED TO PLEDGE HIMSELF,

as a member of the Legislature, to sustain the Union soldiers in the field by voting money and supplies for them. As an economist, he distinguished himself, at the same session, by voting for the bill for the appointment of a Deputy Treasurer in every county in the State,—which would have cost the people $200,000 a year, simply that *patronage might be created.*

Such, in brief, as he speaks for himself, and as his record speaks for him, is Blue-Jeans Williams,—the cheapest demagogue, smallest politician, most ignorant and incapable man, and

BITTEREST COPPERHEAD

ever nominated for Chief Magistrate of this State. He is an unmitigated fraud. In nominating him, the Democratic managers simply attempted a confidence-game of the most shameless sort upon the farmers of Indiana, who, it is refreshing to believe, are not to be taken-in by so shallow a cheat, even when done-up in blue-jeans.

HARRYTH.

LOGANSPORT.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 6.—Judge Dittenhooner, of New York, and Senator Sherman, of Ohio, addressed a rousing meeting at the wigwam to-night. It was the most enthusiastic of this campaign. The Judge referred to the position of the Democratic party during the Franco-Prussian war, and reminded the Germans that that party offered neither them or the Faderland any sympathy in that struggle, and that Thomas A. Hendricks, when called upon at an Indianapolis meeting, stated that he had not time to determine which side was right, while Republican Gen. Baker made a rousing speech for the Germans.

LAFAYETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 6.—The Hon. Joseph McDonald and Gen. Shields entertained the Democracy here to-night. McDonald spoke about an hour and a half, almost wholly upon finance, to an unappreciative audience. Not an encouraging cheer was given him in the whole course of his remarks. Gen. Shields spoke about an hour. He dwelt upon rings, thieves, and burglars. From his stand-point, this class of people compose our nation's rulers. He laid the blame of Custer's massacre at the doors of the Administration, and said the reason why the massacre was not avenged was because the Administration wished to keep the army in the South to carry Southern States for the Republican party. The old song of squandering the public land was rehashed. The audience numbered about 300. The weather was damp, and so was the enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THOSE TAX-EVASIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has in preparation a statement of Tilden's income returns as they appear on the official files of the revenue office. These returns, which do not materially differ from the statements already published, will be submitted to the Attorney-General for his opinion as to the propriety of bringing suit.

A BALTIMORE BLOOD-TUB.

The Democrats of Baltimore received the letter of the Attorney-General with the spirit in which the Baltimore mob received the Massachusetts troops on the 19th of April, 1861. The leading Democratic organ of that city to-day, in an incendiary article, calls upon the party to organize minute-men as the only means of preventing bloodshed at the polls. The organ says that the time has come when force must be met by force, and that Baltimore, which may be called the cradle of civil and religious liberty, should take the lead in the patriotic work. Baltimore, which took the lead in shooting down Union soldiers on the way to protect the National Capital from Rebel invaders, is now the first on behalf of the united South to summon to the bayonet.

TILDEN'S INCOME-TAX.

A TRANSCRIPT FROM THE ASSESSOR'S BOOKS.

New York Tribune, Sept. 5.

The figures in the table given below, showing the amount of income-tax paid by Gov. Tilden from 1862 to 1872, inclusive, are taken from the books of the United States Internal Revenue Assessor, and are now under investigation by Commissioner Raum. The figures in the first column give the year in which the income was earned, the amount not being returned until the following year. In the year 1863 two assessments were paid, the first being the annual tax of 5 per cent on $7,627 and 2 per cent on $7,366, and the other being the special war tax of 5 per cent on the total amount of $14,992. In 1864, Mr. Tilden made no return, and his income was estimated by the Assessor. On the amount thus assessed Mr. Tilden paid the tax. In 1865, as in the previous year, no income was reported, and the tax, with a penalty of 25 per cent, was collected on the Assessor's estimate of income. In the following year the penalty was increased to 50 per cent, no return being made. The only year, from 1864 to 1872, in which Mr. Tilden made any return of income was in 1870, when he paid a tax on $14,364. The transcript from the Assessor's books is as follows:

Year.	Income.	Rate per cent.	Tax.	Total tax.
1862..Annual......	$ 7,118	3	......	$ 213.54
1863..Annual......	7,626	5	$ 381.30	......
	7,366	2	147.32	528.62
1863..War tax......	14,992	5	......	749.60
1864..To include penalty.....	5,000	5	250.00	......
	15,000	10	1,500.00	1,750.00
1865..................	5,000	5	250.00	......
	15,000	10	1,500.00	......
Penalty.......	......	..	437.50	2,187.50
1866..................	14,000	5	700.00	......
Penalty.......	......	..	350.00	1,059.00
1867..................	16,000	5	800.00	......
Penalty.......	......	..	400.00	1,200.00
1868..................	14,364	5	......	718.20
1869..................	17,000	5	850.00	1,275.00
Penalty.......	......	..	425.00	......
1870..................	20,000	2½	500.00	......
Penalty.......	......	..	250.00	750.00
1871..................	25,000	2½	625.00	......
Penalty.......	......	..	312.50	937.50

ILLINOIS.

ENGLEWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., Sept. 6.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large gathering of the Republicans of the Town of Lake was held at the hose-house last night and completed the organization of a club auxiliary to the Cook County Central Club, by the election of the following officers: F. E. Shandrew, President; C. S. Brownell of Englewood, Sol P. Hopkins of the Stock-Yards, John Alloway of the Rock Island Railway Shops, Vice-Presidents; C. E. Southard, Treasurer; H. I. Manning, Secretary; Executive Committee—F. L. Kinney, C. T. Northrup, and G. W. Mitchell, of Englewood; John Hough and J. B. Thomas, of the Stock-Yards; George H. Sutherland, of South Englewood; Albert Colvin, from the West Side of the Town; Rudolph Biester and H. Lindstrom, of the Rock Island Shops. W. N. Smith was elected to the Grand Council. At the close of the meeting the muster-roll of the Lake Minute-Men secured a number of signatures, and Capt Potter hopes to present a respectable showing at the demonstration Thursday evening.

KANKAKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Sept. 6.—Shelby M. Cullom spoke here to-night to an immense audience. His speech was a fine effort, and will count in making up the November election returns. Previous to the meeting our new company of Minute-Men, composed principally of prominent business-men, paraded the streets. The entire affair is a most successful inauguration of the campaign in this city, and Republicans are feeling happy.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 6.—One of the largest Republican meetings of the campaign was held at the Wigwam here to-night. Able speeches were made by the Hon. D. L. Phillips, Republican candidate for Congress, and by Col. E. R. Roe. Col. Roe's speech was an argument in favor of the protection of the free ballot by the Federal authorities, North and South, and by force of arms if necessary.

CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 6.—The Hon. William Hartzell, the Democratic candidate for re-election to Congress, made a speech in this city last night. Dave Linegar, the renegade Republican, made a speech. There was quite a turnout and considerable enthusiasm.

FOR CONGRESS.

FOURTH ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 6.—The nomination of the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth District will doubtless be made to-morrow. The nominating Convention meets at Elgin, at 1 o'clock Thursday, Sept. 7. The result is extremely doubtful. Boone County, with four delegates, has instructed for Gen. A. Hurlbut, as also has McHenry County with seven delegates. Dekalb County with eight delegates, has instructed for the Rev. W. S. Harrington, and Winnebago County with ten delegates, has instructed for William Lathrop. Kane County presents to the Convention two sets of delegates, the first set standing seven for Lathrop and five for Hurlbut, and the second 12 for Hurlbut. This is the result of a very inharmonious and undignified convention held at Geneva on Saturday last. It is claimed that the delegates as elected stood 46 for Hurlbut and 55 for Lathrop, but that changes were effected by which the figures were reversed. For this reason the Chairman of the Convention, Mr. G. P. Lord, of Elgin, acted in the interests of the Lathrop men and insisted that, at least, the delegation be divided. The result is a contest, and, as on its decision hinges the nomination, intense interest is excited. The citizens of Rockford earnestly hope, however, that a satisfactory solution of the matter will be reached, that the Republican party of the district may be heartily agreed upon a good and popular man. Nearly 100 of our most influential citizens will start from this city on a special car, to attend the Convention, at 6:30 to-morrow morning.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 6.—Large delegations of politicians from Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, and DeKalb Counties arrived here this evening to make preparations for the contest to-morrow. The talk is quiet, but determined. Those here seem bent on defeating Hurlbut, if possible, even if it requires a new man to do it. The question of first moment to be settled is as to which delegation from Kane County shall be allowed seats in the Convention. If the first one is selected, it defeats the General, and vice versa. Senator Marsh, of DeKalb County, now here, is a possible compromise. The friends of Gen. Hurlbut now here are about equal in force, and the contest will be full of interest, and conducted with a determination to win upon both sides. The leading parties interested are expected on the early trains in the morning. It is rumored that delegations from various parts of the district are in a sad quandary.

Col. Joslyn is speaking to the Democrats to-night.

SEVENTH WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LACROSSE, Wis., Sept. 6.—After eight ballots in the Republican Convention for the Seventh Congressional District of Wisconsin, the three-cornered dead-lock between the three candidates—Gen. Rusk, Judge Humphrey of St. Croix, and Mr. Porter—was suddenly and unexpectedly broken by the withdrawal of Gen. Rusk, whose support was given to Judge Humphrey. This announcement took the Convention by surprise, and the nomination of Humphrey was made unanimous. Congratulatory speeches and friendly greetings were interchanged. The proceedings of the Convention terminated under circumstances that insure the cordial co-operation of all the Republican forces and no doubt is entertained of Judge Humphrey's election by a majority of from 2,000 to 7,000. The speeches made by Judge Humphrey, Gen. Rusk, and Mr. Porter elicited enthusiastic applause.

In the Eighth District the Republicans nominate Thaddeus C. Pound, and the Democrats George W. Cate.

THIRD IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Sept. 6.—T. W. Burdick, of Decorah, was to-day nominated as Republican candidate for the Third Congressional District on the twenty-second formal ballot. The vote stood: Burdick, 69 12-15; William Larrabee, of Fayette County, 60 3-15; necessary for a choice, 67. The nomination was made unanimous. Great enthusiasm prevails. The nomination is the best that could have been made.

NINTH IOWA.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Sept. 6.—The Ninth District Democratic Congressional Convention met here to-day. Six out of the 26 counties in the district were represented, and Samuel Rese, of Fort Dodge, was nominated by acclamation. The platform is strong for greenbacks. Boone, Webster, Humboldt, Greene, Hamilton, and Sac were represented.

SECOND MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 6.—The Republican Convention at Red Wing, this afternoon, nominated H. B. Strait for re-election to Congress from the Second District. The contest for the nomination has been spirited, but Strait had 57 votes in the Convention to 30 for J. A. Thatcher, of Goodhue County, and 1 for ex-Gov. Austin.

TWENTIETH OHIO.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 6.—The Democratic Central Committee to-day nominated the Hon. H. B. Payne for Congress, Judge Rainey having declined the nomination. It is uncertain whether Mr. Payne will accept, he having declined before the Convention was held.

A. H. STEPHENS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 6.—Alexander H. Stephens was nominated for Congress by acclamation by the Democratic Convention at Thompson to-day. It is understood that the Republicans will make no nomination against him.

SECOND WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 6.—The Hon. Harlow S. Orton, of Madison, was nominated by acclamation for Congress to-day by the Democratic Congressional Convention for this (the Second) District.

SIXTH MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 6.—The Hon. George H. Durand, of Flint, was nominated for Congress by acclamation to-day at Owosso by the Democracy of the Sixth District.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Scott Lord has been renominated to Congress by acclamation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ISHPEMING, MICH.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Sept. 5.—A rousing Republican mass-meeting was held in this city last night. Upwards of 3,000 people were in attendance. The Hayes and Wheeler Club, to the number of 200, came by special train from Negaunee and paraded the streets with their new torches. The Hon. Jay A. Hubbell, nominee for Congress from this district, addressed the meeting, and the cheers at times were deafening. John Q. Adams, a prominent lawyer of Negaunee, also addressed the meeting. Great enthusiasm prevails in this section, and Hayes and Wheeler Clubs are being formed all over the upper country. Marquette County will give Hayes and Wheeler a big majority this fall.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 6.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. A large number of delegates were present. The meeting was harmonious throughout. Gen. Joseph Holman, of Dakota County, was nominated for Congress, and Paren England, of Lancaster County, for Governor.

The resolutions passed indorse the action of the St. Louis Convention; arraign the Republican party for broken pledges of economy; denounce the policy of the Republican party furnishing arms to Indians and placing the army in the South; demand the strictest economy in the administration of all departments of the Government.

ADRIAN, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 6.—The Tildenites met in Convention here to-day, and put forth the following nominations for county officers. It is a weak ticket and will be disastrously defeated: Senator, George L. Crane; Judge of Probate, N. B. Eldridge; Sheriff, Martin E. Washburne; Register, Edwin Hoff; Prosecuting Attorney, Seth Bean; Clerk, S. H. Merritt; Treasurer, William Wood; Surveyor, Richard Kent; Circuit Court Commissioners, J. A. Van Auken and John F. Welch; Coroners, John Covender and William Queal.

LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—A telegram received in this city yesterday from Marshal Packard, of Louisiana, stating that the indications of serious disorder in that State are increasing, was sent to the Attorney-General, who to-day forwarded it to the President.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 6.—A special to the *Bulletin* from Coushotta says Wester, Clerk of the District Court, who was shot at on Sunday last, says he recognized in the man an old personal enemy who had repeatedly threatened his life. Wester says there was no political motive in it.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENASHA, WIS.

MENASHA, Wis., Sept. 6.—The political horizon was illumined last evening, for the first time, at Neenah by Gabe Bouck, who addressed the "unterrified" upon the shortcomings of the Republicans. Nothing new was elicited. The same old, old story of Republican stealings was dilated at considerable length. Gabe had about 200 to listen to his herculean effort, and four tiers of empty benches. A discordant band furnished the enthusiasm.

DAVENPORT, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 6.—A call for an Independent Republican meeting on Friday night was issued to-day. It comprises the names of about 100 prominent Liberals, and also that of the Hon. R. Rose, Mayor of the city, who was elected on the Democratic ticket last spring, but who now forsakes his old party associates to support Hayes. The call has created much comment and is regarded as disastrous to the Tildenites hereabouts.

A SUBSTITUTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 6.—The name of C. I. Walker has been placed on the Democratic State ticket, by their Central Committee, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, in place of J. M. B. Sill, declined.

CARL SCHURZ.

THE SPEECH AT M'CORMICK HALL.

As has been already announced, the Hon. Carl Schurz will speak this evening at McCormick Hall, in German. The Committee of the German-American Club, which has had in charge the arrangements for the meeting, has made them upon a scale and in a manner which will doubtless give general satisfaction. The front seats in the hall have been reserved for ladies, so that those who desire to hear this most eloquent speaker need not allow the fear of lack of accommodations to deter them from going.

THE PROCESSION.

The following general order gives all the information necessary in regard to the procession of the Hayes and Wheeler Minute-Men of Chicago, which is to take place during the evening:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT HAYES AND WHEELER MINUTE MEN, GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 6.—*General Order No. 2:* I. With a view to extending a fitting reception and tribute of respect to our distinguished fellow-citizen and statesman, the Hon. Carl Schurz, who is announced to address the citizens of Chicago upon the political issues of the day at McCormick Hall at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, Sept. 7, the various Hayes and Wheeler organizations of Minute-Men are hereby ordered to rendezvous at the points and in the order agreed upon by the several Division Commanders, viz.: Wabash avenue and Harrison street at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., when the line of march will be taken as follows: From Wabash avenue west on Van Buren to Clark street; north on Clark to Lake; west on Lake to Wells; north on Wells to Division; west on Division to Sedgwick; north on Sedgwick to North avenue; east on North avenue to Clark; south on Clark to McCormick Hall, and mass in front of same, where they will be addressed by Gen. Schurz. The command will then break column, subject to the orders of their Division Commanders.

II. Col. Lyman Bridges, commanding First Division, will detail a staff officer to take command of the several detachments which shall be detailed for escort duty.

J. MCARTHUR,
Major-General Commanding.

THE WEST SIDE.

MASS-MEETING AT GLOBE HALL.

Last evening a mass-meeting, under the auspices of the West Side Young Men's Republican League, was held in Globe Hall, on Desplaines, near Madison street. Gen. Martin Beem occupied the Chair. The attendance was large, several ladies being in the audience, and great enthusiasm was manifested. The following-named persons acted as Vice-Presidents: Henry Volk, A. L. Anderson, George W. Spofford, E. F. Gale, George E. White, G. N. Moore, C. H. Case, Louis White, Emil Wilken. The Secretaries were J. A. Roseh, Henry Wight, and B. A. Sampson.

GEN. BEEM,

President of the League, called the meeting to order and stated that it was held under the auspices of the West Side Young Men's Republican League, which was organized, not for the benefit of any person, but for the good of the Republican party. He stated this in order to controvert a report which had been circulated that the Club was gotten up in the interest of a certain person's candidature.

John Lyle King was then introduced, and spoke briefly on the political issues of the day, and why Hayes and Wheeler should be elected President and Vice-President of the United States in preference to Samuel J. Tilden, the self-avowed wire-puller and pretended reformer.

After Mr. King had concluded,

EMERY A. STORRS

was introduced, and received with immense enthusiasm. He said he had not had the pleasure of making a political speech on the West Side since 1866. Though there was less hair on his head now than in years gone by, he still felt young as ever. He then lauded the ambition of young men and their aspirations and dreams. He spoke to them as young men, and gave his reasons why he did not desert the Republican party and why he stood by it. The struggles of political parties must be conducted under the influence of the confidence of the people.

He then went over the promises made and carried out by the Republican party. He said it was impossible for either men or parties to blot out their past records, and it was the rule of theological jurisprudence that men should be judged by their past records, and the Bible gave them as a rule that sinners should bring forth acts meet for repentance before they were received into the fold. He then went for the record and

PROMISES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

It was a party which had decided that the Constitutional Amendments decided the results and were the issues of the War. He held that these amendments were inoperative unless carried out by the proper legislation. The Democracy all pretended to be in favor of these amendments, but opposed to the Congressional legislation which provided for their enforcement, and which it was the duty of the Government to see complied with. He asked if these laws would be allowed to stand upon the statute books if the Democracy got into power. What use would the amendments be without them? They would be useless and inoperative.

He went for the Democratic war-record, and showed what that party would do if it only obtained the power. The amendment would stand, but the laws which enforced them would be expunged from the statute books. This was not waving the bloody shirt, but speaking the truth and using necessary caution. He took down the bugaboo of centralization which the Democratic party used against the Republicans. He believed that this was a country of the people, and that the United States had the power to protect its people in their own rights wherever they might be found. He believed this much in centralization. He believed in protecting the adopted citizen, no matter of what nationality he was. He believed in protecting the people at home, and allowing the voters to cast a free and untrammeled ballot. He was not speaking of color, but he wanted to see the black man and carpet-bagger, so long as they obeyed the laws, allowed to vote as they pleased. He wanted to know what Chicagoans meant by speaking of

CARPET-BAGGERS.

Who were born here? Many had come to this city without even a carpet-bag [laughter]; with not even enough clothes on them to wad a gun. These men had all been made welcome. None were asked what their opinions were. The country belonged to the people of the country. All States alike belonged to the American nation, and those who denied it were cowards and sneaks. This Union was made for us all. He wanted the avenues of labor opened up in all States, in order that the idle might be employed. He was this far in favor of centralization.

He next alluded to

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION,

and showed how the Democratic party was dodging the real issue. He handled this subject in a masterly manner, and told some very funny stories, and gave some mirth-provoking illustrations, showing how inflation would work by watering the milk, in order to have it go further. The Republican party had paid, since the War, $456,000,000 of the public debt, which was contracted through the action of Democrats. He knocked Sammy Tilden's St. Louis platform into a cocked-hat, showing how his assertions were the most flagrant of lies. To-day they were but 11 cents on the dollar from the resumption of specie payments.

At this stage, the colored company of Ninth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Minute-Men, to the number of about 80, marched in, and were received with applause.

Mr. Storrs then took up the question of

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

He had failed to find where the Democrats had made any proposition looking to Civil-Service reform. They had simply made assertions without showing where there were any wrongs to be righted. In England competitive examinations were found almost absolute failures. He showed how the chief officers could not be held responsible unless they were responsible men, and they should know whom they appointed in order that they could be responsible for their subordinates, and they should have the power to appoint their subordinates. He believed that in this country the majority of the people ruled, and men were generally appointed who were in sympathy with the views of the people. The offices of the country must be filled by one or the other of the parties. He was in favor of Civil-Service reform. There had been good men in office, and some bad men. The trouble had been in the selection of men,—in the mistakes that had been made. He thought the method of Congressional interference in the selection of appointments should be abolished. He showed that Civil Service reform could only be secured through the Republican party, and sarcastically alluded to the work of the Confederate House of Congress, and showed how zealous they were in saving the Union, by turning out scores of Union soldiers and turning in scores of Rebels. New York was a nice city—it was Democratic. The lion and the lamb lay down together—the lamb inside of the lion. Morrissey had joined the church. [Laughter.] Kennedy was leader of a prayer-meeting. [Laughter.] He showed how $12,000,000 had been expended on the New York State Capitol and nothing to show but one story. There was a gigantic Democratic Ring in Brooklyn—greater even than Tweed's Ring. He showed up how blessed New York was under Democratic rule.

TILDEN.

They had read about Tilden. He loved Tilden. [Laughter.] He was a good railroad lawyer. [Laughter.] He went for Tilden's record in such a manner as to bring down the house in rounds and rounds of applause. He showed him up as a patriotic warrior during the War, when he was trying to fight, in act and deed, the Union soldiers in the rear. He never encouraged the Union soldier in the field. The speaker drew the picture of the shriveled, dried-up mummy of a politician coming to Chicago on a free pass over his own road to assist in framing the infamous peace-at-any-price resolutions. As the leopard changed his spots, so Tilden had changed his. He believed in reconciliation, but it was no act of kindness to the South to give them the triumph to-day which

they had failed to gain 11 years ago. This was no party-bargain. He was in favor of reconciliation. But was he waving the bloody shirt or acting cruelly when he had caught the thief who had robbed him, burned his house, etc., if he made certain demands before he forgave him? The speaker drew an eloquent picture of the necessities of the nation to-day, and showed that it could be protected only by the Republican party. He passed briefly over its glorious history. Yet the Democrats spoke of the War as the outrage of the Republican party. The debt of the nation was a Democratic one, contracted through their misrule. If justice were done, the Democrats would have to pay it. He was willing to have the debt put down to the Republican party, if they would put opposite it, "A nation saved." The speaker concluded amid the most vociferous applause.

The Central Glee Club then sang several patriotic airs. After several other brief addresses, the meeting adjourned.

ABOUT TOWN.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

There was little outside of routine happening at headquarters in the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. Of course, the clerks were busy; there were the usual appointments to make, and Secretary Dan Shepard was actively engaged in making them. The several committees of the German-American Republican Club were busily engaged in completing the arrangements for to-night's grand demonstration.

There were a good many local callers, and they, of course, had the usual reports of prospects to make. Candidates for offices were not so plentiful as usual, still, there was a good supply on hand during the day.

Among those who registered were Philo J. Beveridge, Springfield; George P. Wilson, St. Paul, Minn.; F. A. Pearce, Jefferson; Capt. S. J. Daniels, Wheaton; F. E. Shandrew, Englewood.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

There was indignation, and weeping and wailing in the Palmer House yesterday. None were more worked up to a pitch of excitement than Secretary J. J. Crowley. Some rascal let down during the night the massive Tilden and Hendricks banner which was flung across State street, and gouged the eyes out of the portraits, and otherwise mutilated them. The sign cost $150, and is a total wreck. The outrage deserves to be frowned down by every one, as it was totally uncalled for.

The following famous ones had their names registered: George W. Wall, Du Quoin, Ill.; R. A. Irwin, Grenada, Miss.; Van R. Smith, Pittsburg, Pa.; Nathan McKean, Nashua, N.H.; William H. McKean, Caryville, Mass.; Frank C. Osborn, Pittsburg, Pa.; William C. Black, New Orleans, La.; E. C. Brown, Aurora; C. W. Price, Keokuk, Ia.; N. B. Smith, J. C. Wood, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. C. Merrick, Hinsdale, Ill.

INDEPENDENT GREENBACKERS.

The Tremont House parlors were deserted nearly the entire day. The little band of patriots seems to grow less every day, and soon there will be no Greenback party. It will have sold out to Tilden.

FOURTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Fourth Ward held a meeting last evening in the hall in the northeast corner of Thirty-fifth street (Douglas avenue) and Cottage Grove avenue. The meeting was called to order by Justice D'Wolf, the President of the Fourth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, and Mr. D. C. McKinnon was elected Secretary.

Mr. Dyer was first called for, but he was not present. Calls were then made for Mr. Jackson, and he came forward and made some remarks, reviewing the Democratic record of Tilden during the War, and showing that from that he could not be trusted as a reform candidate.

Mr. Russell followed, giving a statement of the scope and object of the Fourth Ward Republican Club, which was to hold meetings in every quarter of the ward, and enroll among its members every Republican.

Calls were then made for Dr. Dyer and George M. How, but neither of them was present.

A motion was then made and seconded that the Republican Club hold a meeting next Wednesday evening in the same place.

Mr. Vaughn followed with some remarks, and the meeting then adjourned.

WEST SIDE MILITARY.

Col. Matson and the West Division staff-officers held a meeting in Justice Matson's office, No. 186 West Madison street. Col. Matson occupied the chair. The Music Committee reported that they had engaged the necessary bands. Reports were received from the various wards: The Seventh Ward will turn out 80 men; Eighth, 100; Ninth, 200; Tenth, 250; Eleventh, 325; Twelfth, 175; Thirteenth, 180; Fourteenth, 550, making a total of nearly 2,000 men, not including 150 cavalrymen.

The Committee on Uniforms reported that they had procured the Continental costume with negligé cape, and three-cornered hats with a pompon.

The matter of transparencies and fire-works was left to the companies. The headquarters will be located corner of Halsted and West Adams streets.

After transacting some other routine business the meeting adjourned till this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The Tilden and Hendricks Club of the Seventeenth Ward held a meeting last evening in the basement corner of Market and Ontario streets, Mr. Pete Conlin in the chair. The Reverend lawyer Florence McCarthy edified the crowd with a speech.

THE MINUTE MEN.

The commissioned officers of all the companies of Minute Men in the city met Tuesday evening at the Pacific Hotel to elect a Commander for the corps. Col. Schaffner presided. After discussing the question as to who should vote, and settling that no proxies should be allowed, the meeting balloted for Commander, and the result was to elect Gen. John McArthur by a vote of 60 to 50 for Lyman Bridges, his only competitor.

THE FIRST SCANDINAVIAN REGIMENT.

The Scandinavian campaign companies held a meeting last night at Aurora Hall, No. 113 Milwaukee avenue. Mr. Gilbert Olson acted as Chairman and Mr. P. Newton as Secretary. Mr. Ole Birkland was elected Colonel of the regiment. He has issued the following order: "All members of the Scandinavian campaign companies are requested to meet Thursday night at 7 o'clock, at the engine-house on Erie street, to participate in the great procession."

TILDEN GERMANS.

A meeting of delegates from the German Tilden and Reform Clubs of the city was held last night at No. 77 Clark street to organize a Central Club. Mr. Fr. Happel presided. After a full discussion a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The organization is composed of three members from each ward club and three from each County Commissioner district. Its object is to attend to the German interests in the coming election. The officers of the Club were appointed as follows:

President—F. Happel.
Vice-Presidents—Theodore Schintz, North Side; Conrad Nieboff, West Side; Fred Sommer, South Side.
Secretary—Carl Meyer.
Treasurer—Fred Jentsch.
Executive Committee—Theobald Hartman, Frank Riedle, George M. Greenewald, Charles Hagemann, Andrew Enzenbacher, George Sugg, H. Stiefel, Julius Peters, F. P. Metz, H. Lieb, Louis Buettner.

The meeting adjourned to Wednesday evening.

SIXTH WARD.

A meeting of the Sixth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club was held last evening at No. 542 Blue Island avenue, Mr. Henry Volk, President, in the chair. Miss Mary Pfeifer presented Companies A and B with a handsome silk flag, accompanying the presentation with some appropriate remarks. Capt. R. M. Hutchinson made a fitting response. Company C, which has been lately organized, was presented with a flag by the Hon. Kirk Hawes, who spoke encouragingly of the organization. Remarks were also made by Mr. E. T. Suntwalt, after which the meeting adjourned.

SEVENTH WARD.

The Seventh Ward Republican Club met last evening at No. 381 Blue Island avenue, Mr. A. Graham presiding. J. H. Clough stirred up the rottenness in the County Board and the Democratic party generally, and was followed by Mr. R. A. Herring in some able and interesting remarks on the questions of the campaign.

EIGHTH WARD.

The Eighth Ward Republicans turned out last evening at their headquarters, on Harrison street, near the corner of Halsted. Philip A. Hoyne, President of the Club, occupied the chair, and stirring speeches were made by ex-Ald. Campbell, Mr. Frank Riddle, Mr. Gilvray, Mr. George W. Spofford, and J. Lyle King.

THE NINTH WARD.

The meeting of the Ninth Ward Republicans, on Tuesday evening, had a political significance, in that the Executive Committee were directed to make a thorough canvass of the ward, and the members of the Club were pledged to assist them in the laudable endeavor. The intention is to ascertain precisely who are the Republican voters of the ward, and allow none others to vote at the Republican primaries. Other matters of importance were referred to the Executive Committee, and will be passed upon at a meeting of the Committee to be held at 5 o'clock p. m. Saturday at the office of P. Schuttler & Co., 45 West Monroe street. The Committee consists of Peter Schuttler, T. M. Avery, John Hoffman, John R. Floyd, A. E. Bishop, J. R. Wheeler, H. C. Middaugh, D. W. Clark, Jr., J. L. Brennan, F. B. Felton, and J. M. Getman. A regular meeting of the Club will be held Tuesday evening at a place to be announced in the call.

NEW PICTURES.

Chapin & Gore's picture-gallery has received two entertaining campaign contributions in the shape of paintings of Hayes and Wheeler and Tilden and Hendricks by Theodor Wust, of New York. The Republican candidates are shown in their true guise of handsome, intelligent gentlemen, standing fraternally arm in arm. The other pair are equally truthfully represented, though by no means so pleasantly. Tilden is shown astride a money hobby-horse, flourishing the garish "Reform" banner, while diminutive Hendricks is pulled along despairingly, with his rag-baby, behind. The likenesses are excellent and the painting fine.

ANTHRACITE.

No Conclusion as to Price Yet Arrived At.

Interesting Meeting of the Exchange—An Informal Vote.

A special meeting of the Coal Exchange was held yesterday afternoon to consider the future prospects of the coal trade in view of the recent drop in prices in the East in consequence of the great coal sales. Vice-President Dyer occupied the chair.

The Secretary reported the coal receipts by lake for the week ending Sept. 2 as 6,404 tons of anthracite and 4,401 tons of bituminous, making the total to date 174,744 tons of the former and 174,418 of the latter. The decrease in the receipts of the former, compared with the receipts up to Sept. 4 last year, was 104,922 tons, and the increase of the latter, 58,218 tons. Compared with the receipts up to Sept. 4, 1874, the decrease in anthracite amounted to 80,984 tons and the increase in bituminous to 19,344.

At this stage in the proceedings there was a sudden halt. Members asked why the meeting was called, and were informed that it was for the purpose of considering important matters in regard to the Chicago coal trade. The Committee on Prices appeared to have something to report, and yet they seemed unwilling or unprepared to say anything. Finally Mr. Goit moved to print a certain number of the Secretary's report of receipts and to distribute them among the Committee of Four, who didn't seem to understand this matter very well. [Laughter.] The motion, however, was voted down.

PRICES.

The Chair, after repeatedly asking if any committee had anything to report, obtained a reply from Robert Law, Chairman of the Committee of Four, or the Committee on Prices. Mr. Law said the Committee had had several meetings on the subject of reduction, and that he and others were in favor of reducing the prices of coal. Some difficulty had arisen, however, in regard to just what the reduction should be in order to suit miners, shippers, and railroads. He therefore asked till Saturday at 3 o'clock, at which time he thought the Committee would be well enough posted on all these particulars to make an intelligent report.

Mr. Goit—Any prospects of this Committee harmonizing?

Mr. Law—Yes, sir.

Mr. Goit—You have been considering for about six weeks, haven't you?

Mr. Law—Yes, sir.

Mr. Goit—Far apart as ever?

Mr. Law—No, sir.

Mr. Waldron moved that when the Exchange adjourn it do so to meet Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WHY DO WE MEET?

Mr. Goit—What are we coming here for on Saturday, if we are not going to do anything? If these gentlemen meet and make prices by which we shall sell coal, without any reference to the individual opinions of the members, what are we coming here for? If these gentlemen meet in their offices as they see fit, and there figure on the price of coal at which they will supply this town, without any reference to our views of the prices, what do you want to come here for? As I understand it, these men are blocked. You might as well come out with the truth. They are blocked. They have had conferences for the last week, and can't keep together as to what the prices shall be. That's the long and short of it. The thing was suggested that the Exchange could help them, but they haven't got anything to say. These men come and very wisely get their glasses on the end of their noses and look this business all over. [Laughter, in which Mr. Law, the member in glasses, joined heartily.] There's a great deal of wisdom about it, but they don't know anything more about it than they did when they commenced. If they propose to ignore this Exchange entirely, what are you coming here for Saturday? If they propose to submit their report on Saturday we will come and hear it and perhaps agree to it.

Mr. Law—Suppose we should make prices that wouldn't suit all? Then you would vote upon them. We are endeavoring to make the prices accommodate you as much as the shippers, the miners, and the railroads.

Mr. Goit—It seems to me the committee could report progress, and let us take your report and act on it. We might adopt it as you find prices to-day, and we might reject it, with certain suggestions for you to act upon. You have got to run this business or we have got to have a hand in it.

Mr. Law—We only request two days more; but if you insist on it we will give you a report—such as it is.

Mr. Goit—No; I don't say that.

MR. GOLDBERG

said he thought the question to be considered was whether the prices should be reduced at all or not, instead of determining how much the reduction should be. He said the community was waiting for a reduction, but he thought it was but justice to remind the public that the dealers reduced prices in June $2 a ton, while at the mines a reduction was made of only 10 cents a ton.

TAKING A VOTE.

Mr. Goit suggested taking an informal vote as to the price of coal, in order to get the views of the Exchange for the enlightenment of the Committee. The suggestion met with favor, and the vote was as follows:

Whole number of votes	30
In favor of no change	23
In favor of the following prices	1
Egg, $4.50; nut, $4.75; range, $5. [Laughter.]	
In favor of the following prices	4
Egg, $6.50; nut, $7.25; range, $7.	
In favor of $7.50 for all prices	2

Mr. Goit moved that the subject of the price of anthracite coal in this market, at retail, be referred to the Committee of Four, with instructions to report what change, if any, was necessary. The motion was carried.

Mr. Taylor thought the Committee of Four had labored pretty hard, and hadn't accomplished anything. He was in favor of appointing a special committee consisting of Messrs. Waldron, Goit, Johnson, Cary, Little, and Dunn to help them out, and made a motion to this effect, which was lost.

The Exchange then adjourned to meet, in accordance with Mr. Waldron's motion, Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A DROP CERTAIN.

In a talk with one of the Committee, the gentleman told a TRIBUNE reporter that a reduction would in all probability be made, but that its extent depended greatly on circumstances. If the present rates and the abundance of coal in the East were likely to last long, the rates here would go down considerably, but if the prospect of a continuance of low rates and abundant stocks in the East grew slim, there would be little or no variation in the rates, and the new rates, if any were made, would not be of long duration.

HORTICULTURE.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 6.—The State Horticultural Society met here to-night and examined and discussed several new varieties of fruit. Arrangements were perfected for making a full exhibit of Ohio fruits at the Centennial, space for 1,200 plates having been reserved.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 6.—Mr. C. F. Hendrix, of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, of this city, was married at St. Mark's Church this evening to Miss Fannie E. Taylor, granddaughter of ex-President Harrison. Big society event.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Arrived—Steamship State of Nevada, from Glasgow; Gellert, from Hamburg; Abyssinia, from Liverpool, France, from Havre.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 6.—Steamship City of Limerick, from Philadelphia, has arrived.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—A Victoria dispatch says Earl Dufferin was received at all points on the main land with enthusiasm. Milby, Government candidate for Kootenay, has been elected.

NASBY.

The Citizens of the Corners on Tilden and Reform.

The Views They Presented to a Democratic Nominee for Congress.

A General Rush into the Southern War-Claims Business.

Toledo Blade.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS, WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY, Aug. 26, 1876.—We hed a meetin last nite to instruct the Democratic nominee for Congress in this Deestrik ez to wat we uv the Corners shood expeck uv him in the event uv the eleckshun uv Tilden and Hendrix. His eleckshun is certin enuff, ez in this Deestrik we don't allow the niggers or carpet-baggers to vote. All whites wich vote the Republikin tikkit is carpet-baggers. We adoptid this rool that we mite hev peece, wich is wat we want in the South. By simply shootin everybody wat don't agree with yoo, yoo kin git a state uv harmony, a onenis of sentiment, that is trooly delitefal.

The member elect reseeved us corjelly, and welcomed us hartily in the name uv Reform. He sed he was pledged to the sacred coz uv Reform, and that he hed consultid Tilden and Hendrix, our noble standard-bearers, and that he wuz satisfied that ef them patriots wuz electid the South wood git that justis that wuz doo her. He felt convinsed uv this or he wood not hev taken the nominashen at all. He wuz ready to reseeve statements from the citizens.

Deekin Pogram wuz the fust to speek. The old saint remarkt that various peeple had various ideas of wat reform rely meant. The Bible sed, "Many men uv many minds," and he hed his mind ez to reform. In Noo York the reformers wantid the custom-houses and the post-offises, wich wuz well enuff. Here we want the Yoonited States Government to pay us the losses we incurred at ther hands doorin an unholy and fratricidle war. That wuz his noshen uv reform, and without that it wuz all soundin brass and tinklin cymbles. Payment of losses to the sufferin South wuz his noshen uv reform. He wuz hart and sole in this conflict, and he shood fite for Tilden and Hendrix with all the arder that seventy years of trouble hed left into him. His bill agin the Government wuz not a large one, but he felt it shood be paid all the same. When the Fedrels okkepied this seckshun, a party of pickits okkepied his farm one nite, and burnt up a seckshun of fence for a fire, and confiscatid a parcel uv sweet-potatoes. He didn't expect pay for the niggers linkin hed unconstooshnelly robbed him uv, but he shood say that for that fence and them potatoes he ought to receive say $600.

The member sejested that he hed better make out the bill for $2,000. In the reform Congris wich he hoped wood be electid, with a reform President at its hed, ther wood hev to be a good deel uv divvyin. He (the member) wood hev to yoose money liberally in the departments to git the bills thro, and ther wood be sich a lobby ez Washinton never saw to be bought up. By makin the bill $2,000, the good Deekin wood probably git his $600. He thought the remainin $1,400 wood be enuf for a reform Congris.

And akkordinly the Deekin made his bill over agin for $2,000.

Capt. McPelter presentid his bill for $8,000. While he wuz servin his country, in the Confedrit army, the Federals okkepied his distillery, and materially injered the mashenery, besides feedin to ther hosses a lot uv corn wich he hed left. Understandin ez he did the necessities uv a reform Congris, he wood be satisfied ef he receeved $1,000,—the balance mite go to be divided ez ther Representative shood deem necessary.

Issaker Gavitt wantid $800 for a lot uv wood burnt by the Fedrel pikkits, and shood therefore put in his claim for $5,000. He bleeved that a reform Congris wuz not only entitled to its whack, but he bleeved in makin it liberal.

The member remarked that he wuz glad to see the sperit uv liberality that pervaded the peeple uv the Corners. It mite look ez tho $1,000 to the claimant, and $4,000 for gittin it, wuz ruther large, but they must remember that the Reform party hed a bitter fight on em, and that them wich wuz spendin the money would hev to be reimbursed out uv this fund. Our noble reform standard-bearer, Tilden, wuz pourin out money like water, but he coodent be expected to pay out uv his own pokkit for carryin so many States. There was Injeany and Ohio, Noo York and Pennsylvany, Maine and Noo Hampsheer,—all uv these wood require barrels apeece, and it hed bin becided that the expense must be made good out uv the Southern Claims. This must be taken into akkount.

Bascom put in a claim uv sevral thousand uv dollars for injoory done to his barroom by the Fedrels cos's within two miles uv the Corners, wich indoost every citizen to get out uv the naberhood and stay out for four days; and Squire M'Grath put in his claim for a dozen horses seezed by John Morgan, wich wuz cleerly cozed by the Fedrel invashen.

Seein suthin in the claim biznis I put in mine.

"For wat is yoor claim, may I ask?" wuz the reply uv the member.

"Sir," wuz my anser, "I hevn't made up my mind yet wat I shel put in a claim for, but put it down for $10,000. I may put it in for lasserated feelins at the triumph of the Fedrels, or somebody may remind me uv some property uv mine that wuz burned, though I hev no recolleckshun uv ever hevin any. I shel fill out the partikelers hereafter; it is not necessary now. The reform party is a goin into power—it hezn't bin in power for a great many years—it will come in, ef it comes in at all, by Southern votes, and they ain't a goin to scrootinize the claim uv a man very closely, ef they know he is Southern and a troo reformer, pertikelerly ez for every dollar they vote they bag 75 cents theirselves. The Democratic Congris last winter made some savins out uv the mails and so on, that they mite hev more money to divide up in the impoverished South, and I am a goin to hev my sheer, shoor. I hev promised every one uv these people that their claims shel be paid ef Tilden is elected and we git the Congris, and that is the condishn on wich we support him, and I ain't afrade uv his goin back onto it. So long ez we kin depend on hevin a claim to pay, so long kin we be dependid on to support Dimocrisy, and wunst in a majority everything will be ez serene ez a May mornin. The Dimocratic party alluz wuz owned by the South afore the War, and the South hez a chattle morgage onto it yit. Tilden is jest ez much our man ez he wuz doorin the fratrisidle trouble, and eny Congris wich supports him we kin bet our bottom dollar on.

The moment it got noised abroad wat we wuz a considerin, the entire reform popelashen uv the Corners come rushin in with claims. Every man who lost a hill uv potatoes, or a fence-rail, or a chicken doorin the unholy struggle, put in his bill, and for a couple of days it wuz lively. Ez I hed to make out the bills, owin to the inability uv the reformers to write, I charged em a half dollar apiece. I wood hev made a good thing uv it ef the reformers, groanin under the evils uv taxashen and an irredeemable currency, hed happened to have half dollars, wich they didn't.

The loosenis with wich they made out ther claims astonished even me. Men who hed never owned even a mule put in claims for a dozen hosses each, and claims wuz filed for enuff potatoes and chickens to hev fed Ireland and the Yoonited States for forty years.

The Corners and vicinity will reseeve, ef the Reform party succeeds, nearly a million uv dollars, which will put us on our feet agin, pertikelerly ez we don't pay a dollar uv the taxes for it.

Now that this is ashoored the Corners will do good work for Tilden and Reform. Ez Kentucky is certain to go right, anyhow, over a hundred uv our stanchest Reformers hev volunteered to go over into Injeany to vote in October, for the moral effect of a sweepin triumph in that State,—that is, ef the money is forthcomin to pay ther expenses. The Corners will go anywhere ef its expenses is paid.

Antissipatin the eleckshun uv Tilden and the payment of the Southern war-claims, Bascom has extendid our line uv credit at his bar. Thus some good comes out uv the struggle—we hev suthin tangible. Heven help on the coz uv Reform.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Reformer.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—W. B. Moore, Special Customs Agent of the Treasury Department, is reported to be engaged in the preparation of a statement in which he will assume to give the operations of what he claims was an organized plan to secure the Presidential nomination for Gen. Bristow. Moore was a Secret-Service Agent when Bluford Wilson was Solicitor of the Treasury, and was dismissed by Wilson about the time of the Babcock trial at St. Louis, at which Moore was to have been a witness for Babcock. There was a quarrel between Moore and Wilson, which resulted in the latter's refusing to pay Moore from Government funds for his expenses at St. Louis. This sum was paid Moore after Mr. Morrill became Secretary. Moore will publish his statement upon his return from Maine. He has submitted it in outline to some Cabinet officers. At least one of the latter opposes the publication. The statement is an attack upon Gen. Bristow and Bluford Wilson. It holds Bristow responsible for all Wilson's acts. It attempts to prove the conspiracy of which the President has spoken, and it pretends that Bristow understood and approved the conspiracy.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury has called for the redemption of $10,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November, upon which the interest will cease on the 6th of December. Three millions are registered, and $7,000,000 coupon bonds as follows: Coupon bonds—$500, Nos. 551 to 600, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 851 to 2,500, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 3,351 to 9,700, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 14,551 to $26,000, both inclusive; $15 (?), Nos. 201 to 650, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 201 to 650, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 801 to 1,050, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 501 to 1,800, both inclusive; $5,000, Nos. 1,101 to 1,350, both inclusive; $10,000, Nos. 1,151 to 2,100, both inclusive.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The syndicate having charge of the United States 4½ per cent bond negotiation authorize the statement that the total applications for the 4½ per cent bonds, here and in Europe, amounted to close on to $40,000,000.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

The Board of Village Trustees held a special meeting Monday evening, at which James H. Raymond finally submitted his official bond as Village Treasurer, in the penal sum of $75,000, which was approved by the Board, whereupon he took the oath of office, and immediately entered upon his duties. His first act was to make a formal demand, the same evening, upon Mr. Merril Ladd, the former Treasurer, for the village funds received by him, giving him ten days in which to turn them over. One of Mr. Ladd's bondsmen stated to the Board that Mrs. Ladd intended to go East immediately to make a personal appeal to the friends of the family, and that there was a good prospect that the whole, or most, of the amount would be raised and paid within the ten days allowed.

A regular meeting of the Board was held Tuesday evening, all members present except Dr. Davis, out of town.

A petition was received from W. H. Judson and —— Wheadon, asking permission to erect a boat-house 20x8, and 6 feet high, at some point on the lake shore between the pier and the University campus. The whole subject of boat-houses upon the shore was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

C. B. Woodford sent in a request for payment for work done on the Maple avenue sewer assessment. Referred to Sewerage Committee.

The request of John Osborn, Captain of the Merchants' Private Police, for authority as a special policeman, with authority to sport a star and make arrests, was referred to the Committee on Police and Fire.

The usual grist of bills was audited and ordered paid. In the list were several for work on the Centennial fountain, amounting to $200 or $300.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys reported favorably on the petition of H. M. Kidder, and recommended that $75 be appropriated to aid him in claying and graveling Lincoln avenue. Adopted.

The Water-Works question was then taken up, and the propositions for the contemplated improvements considered. One of the bidders, Mr. G. W. James, of Milwaukee, was present and explained his proposal to the Board.

Mr. Hill, of Lake View, Chairman of the Water-Works Committee there, was also present and explained the working of the system of water supply adopted there, which it is proposed to employ at Evanston.

Finally, Trustee Iglehart offered the following:

Resolved, That the matter of the extension of a supply-pipe into the lake from the Water-Works, and the bids received for doing said work, be referred to the President and Committee on Water-Works, with instructions to thoroughly examine the various plans and bids, and report thereon to this Board Friday evening.

The resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned till Friday evening.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees held its regular meeting Monday night, with all the members in attendance. The fact that contracts for 4 miles of water-pipe were to be awarded brought out a number of pipe-men and contractors, each anxious to get an award, and in no way discouraged by Mr. Chappel's experiences last winter. The Board, having for several days examined the bids put in at the last meeting, and published in Friday's TRIBUNE, were unable to come to a decision at their meeting, Mr. Weckler being desirous to let the contract to three several parties, and the other members to give one firm the whole job. After considerable debate by the Board, with occasional solos thrown in by contractors, and several motions by Mr. Weckler which no one would second, the bids were referred back to the Committee of the Whole for further consideration.

A petition for a sidewalk on the south side of Addison street from Halsted to the Dummy road was referred.

A resolution was adopted recognizing the valuable services rendered the town by Mr. John A. Cole as engineer for the Water-Works construction, especially in his invention of an inlet-pipe, which has proved a complete success, and appointing him Civil Engineer for the Town of Lake View.

Pay-rolls were audited for District No. 1, $197.50; No. 2, $6.75; No. 3, $5.

The Water-Works report for August showed 7,335,741 gallons of water pumped and 54,400 pounds coal burned, at an expense of $326.49, inclusive of salaries.

The police report for August exhibited twenty-six arrests and $133 in fines collected. Bills for the same month, $363.33.

Chant & Cennedy's bill of $346.93 for improvement of water lot was ordered paid. Other bills to the amount of $1,137.48 were ordered paid.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Supervisor to borrow $1,500 to meet a deficiency in the funds of the town. Another resolution was adopted to pay A. J. Weckler, Assessor, $300 for one year's services.

The Board then adjourned to meet again to-night to award the contract.

HIGHWOOD.

Dr. Gatchell, of Konosha Water-Cure, spent Monday night with Mr. Mears perfecting plans about buildings at Highwood for a large establishment. He will move there as soon as the buildings are perfected.

The new hall is to be occupied by a party for the first time to-morrow evening.

Marvin Hughitt, the popular and efficient Superintendent of the Northwestern Railroad, has ordered the depot put in good repair.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 6.—Dr. Henry T. Helmbold has again escaped from the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum, and is now supposed to be in New York.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 6.—The Comptroller's estimates for the city propose a reduction of taxes, as compared with last year, of $200,000, the proposed levy for all purposes being 16 mills, as against 22 last year.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The National Convention of Charity Associations met to-day, with Theodore B. Roosevelt, of New York Chairman, and A. J. Ourt, of Pennsylvania, and J. W. Haight, Wisconsin, Secretaries. Regarding tramps, the Chairman thought that what is needed is a good general system of police. So far as he has observed, the tramps generally are foreign born. Dr. J. C. Corbus, of Illinois, gave an account of the State Institutions of Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 6.—The Sixty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, known as the Yates Sharpshooters, held its annual reunion here to-day. About twenty-five of the members were in attendance, including Gen. John Merrill, its first Colonel. Maj. G. N. Stipp was elected President of the Regimental Association for the coming year. The next reunion will be held in Princeton on the 7th of October, 1877.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Revenue officers have seized the Calistoga Brandy Distillery in Napa County for violation of the revenue laws. Proceedings for confiscation will be commenced directly.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 6.—The funeral of the Hon. Daniel Segur, who took his own life by shooting yesterday, takes place to-morrow. The City Council, of which body deceased was for some years President, held a special session to-night to take appropriate action.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 6.—A company has been formed at Pentwater for raising poultry on a large scale. Seventy-five acres of land have been purchased, and buildings erected, to test the Long-Island experiment described in THE TRIBUNE about a year ago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Four hundred recruits will be promptly forwarded to the Fourth and Fifth Cavalry Regiments.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 6.—At the competitive examination for the appointment to the cadetship at West Point from this district there were seventeen young men present. The choice of the Board of Examiners fell upon Edward D Curtis, of Grand Haven, and Judge Williams will appoint him.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., Sept. 6.—Nelson Pierce, at Riceville, Mitchell County, was investigating the smut-machine in his mill, when his whiskers caught on a smallshaft, revolving very rapidly. Pierce instantly braced himself for a pull, believing it better to lose his whiskers than his head; and they went.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—The Attorney-General, responding to the petition of the friends and counsel of McKee, who was convicted of whisky frauds, has referred the case to District-Attorney Bliss, of St. Louis, who prepared the papers in the trial, and from whom a fuller report is expected than has yet reached the Department of Justice.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLINTONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 6.—Work on the buildings for the new Steel Factory is now being rapidly pushed ahead. The buildings are large, and a large number of hands will be put to work in them as soon as they are completed. This factory, when in operation, will be the largest manufacturing establishment in Clintonville.

MICHIGAN MILLERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 6.—The Michigan Millers' Association held a special session in this city to-day which was attended by 30 or 40 millers, representing firms that own and control 119 runs of stone in the State. The President, J. D. Hays, of Detroit, occupied the chair. They adopted the following as their intention in resisting the claims of patent complainants. It refers to the matter of using a middling-purifier:

Resolved, That the President of this Association appoint a committee of three members to whom all members, or firms of which a member is a partner, may apply in case of unlawful or unjust claims, and that this committee shall have full power and authority to resist legally all such demands as in their opinion may be deemed unlawful, and such committee are empowered to employ competent legal advice in determining the merits of such cases as may be presented to them for consideration, and in resisting such claims in the courts if they conclude it to be necessary. The expense of such legal advice or defense shall be paid pro rata per run of stone for each mill having a membership in this Association.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each member to report to this Association all attempts to collect money for the use of patents that shall come to their knowledge.

Resolved, That all suits instituted against individuals or firms previous to their becoming members of this Association shall not be entitled to the protection of this Association, but all such suits shall be defended at the expense of said individuals or firms, unless this Association shall deem it best to assume such defense.

The following are the Committee under the resolution: D. B. Merrill, of Kalamazoo; C. S. Crane, of Marshall; Jacob Barnes, of this city; W. W. Hatch, of Lowell; J. D. Hayes, of Detroit.

The Association also adopted a resolution for a Committee to consider the advisability of forming a Millers' Insurance Company for Michigan, similar to such companies in existence in Illinois, Iowa, and other States. The Committee will investigate the laws on the subject, and report at the next meeting, which will be held the second Tuesday in January. It consists of D. B. Merrill, of Kalamazoo, John Webster, of Detroit, and Jacob Barnes, of this city.

The Association is to make an effort to get all millers in the State to join, and to unite in resisting the suits of Burnett, Knickerbocker & Co., of Jackson, in this State, and W. H. O. Aters for alleged infringement in patents pertaining to purifiers.

A discussion was had upon the merits of the Clawson wheat, but no definite conclusion or fiat of the Association was given. It seemed to be the general opinion, however, that it is not a good variety; that its flour does not bake well.

The meeting in January will be called at such place as the President may direct, and the expenses of the Committee on Patents will be paid by the Association.

SUNDAY AT M'VICKER'S.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—For one, I have felt inclined to question the right and propriety of our best teachers leaving us deprived for weeks and months of their weekly aids to restrain us sinners from the "ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain." Having been a regular attendant at McVicker's, presided over by Prof. Swing, I felt his long absence very heavily. But when he returned and preached his wonderful discourse of last Sabbath, I felt perfectly reconciled to his two months' absence. What a grand discourse it was! I know that I sat an entranced listener to the words of wisdom and truth that fell in such pearly drops from the lips of that wonderful man.

He showed that however much the able scientists of the age had done to make people skeptical, and even unbelieving, that still the inquiring, honest mind would return at times to the true belief—the belief in an infinite, omniscient, and loving Creator. And he argued that those intervals of full belief were worth all the Puritan's long life of a wavering faith in Deity. But the sermon was a true "feast of reason," an exposition that was as full and perfect as it was satisfying to the hungry soul pining for a better and truer revelation than is afforded by most of the divines of to-day.

I wish I had words to convey my full appreciation of this wonderful discourse. It was truly a "balm of life," and chanted by one of the sweetest singers of the age.

All the adjuncts were in perfect accord—the exquisite performance of the accomplished organist, the full, resonant, and witching melody of the able chorister, and that beautiful closing hymn,—a great favorite of the learned Professor, for I never heard it sung but what his eyes were moistened with sympathetic tears,—"There's a land that is brighter than day."

Leaving the church, I was not surprised to hear on every hand such expressions as this: "Well, my dear Mrs. W., what did you think of the sermon?" "Oh! it was grand—inexpressibly touching. I could have listened for hours to those entrancing periods!" Another young lady in front of me exclaimed to her male attendant: "How perfectly sublime! I never heard Dr. Swing before, but I shall improve every opportunity of listening again to those wonderful periods and those satisfying doctrines!" How feelingly he touches upon those hours of unbelief which we all have known, and yet how few will admit; and then how beautifully he pictures the soul's bitter awakening to the full belief which even the skeptical know, when they see in that clearer light "that land that is brighter than day," and those beloved ones who have gone before waiting, with outstretched arms, to welcome us to that "Better Land." CAPT. SAM.

AN APPEAL TO THE ANGLO-AMERICANS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—I will thank you for a little space while I say a few words to men like myself, who were born in England, but have become American citizens, for I feel we have a duty to perform in the present crisis of the politics of this country, and that duty is to help to place at the head of this nation as Presidents such men as will help on the glorious cause of freedom to all according to the aims and policy of our fatherland for the past half-century. Were we to take what is here called the Democratic ticket, we should be unworthy of the land that has produced a Wilberforce, a Villiers, a Cobden, Bright, or Gibson. Therefore let us not disgrace the land of our birth by giving aid to a class of men who would make haste to throw every impediment in the way of a race that has had more than it deserves of wrong and abuse, namely: what are called the colored people. Any one with his eyes open can see here in Republican America what these Democratic leaders would do if opportunity presented itself. They would not only enslave the colored race, but would make slaves of poor whites also. They are trying at all points to ape the aristocracy of Europe. Their coachmen are already in livery, which is as much as saying to whom every poor white man who is compelled to drive belongs. That there has been corruption in the Republican ranks I don't deny, but it is not the way to mend things by placing a Democrat at the head of the nation. It would only be jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. Let us as Republicans purge out the bad men, which, I believe, every honest-minded American desires.

I should despair of the Republic's life if I thought there was no help but to elect a Democratic President.

The present depression in this country has been brought about by the Democrats and their allies, the former slave-owners, and this country would have been saved untold millions of money and tens of thousands of valuable lives if the Democratic President, James Buchanan, had been true to the Republic instead of allowing the Southern Rebels to steal the nation's arms and send them South, also sending the vessels-of-war to ports where they could not readily be recalled, because they were mostly manned with Northern sailors.

In conclusion, then, I beg of Anglo-Americans here to consider that they have a privilege here of noting who shall be at the head of the nation, that they could not enjoy at home, and that we consider ourselves not Englishmen in this affair, but American citizens.

ANGLO-AMERICAN.

THE COURTS.

Amending the Five-Days' Rule—Suits for Divorces.

Record of Judgments and New Suits—Bankruptcy Proceedings.

The Supreme Court lately decided in a kind of a roundabout way that the Judges of the Superior and Circuit Courts had power to advance a case or compel the parties to go to trial within five days when there was no defense to action, though no decision was directly rendered on the particular question as to whether the five-day rule was constitutional. The result, however, of the decision has been to restore the rule in effect. In order to comply with the decision of the Supreme Court, Judge Gary yesterday, after much consideration, ordered the rule, which was originally adopted in 1867, to be amended by the following order:

ORDERED, That the rule of this Court, entered of record on the 16th day of May, 1867, be amended, and the same is hereby amended, by striking out the words, "Which is noticed for trial at any term, and of such term."

DIVORCES.

Louisa Wankelmuth filed a bill against her husband, Frederick Wankelmuth, to get rid of him. She says she married him about 25 years ago, and, aided by her, he is now worth about $8,000, which is invested in a farm of 105 acres in Palatine. He does not appear to have been wanting in a poor kind of courage, which he showed in attacking and beating her. After having been kicked around the house some score of times and finally driven from home, she asks that she may set up an establishment of her own, aided by part of the earnings she has made, but which are tied up in the farm.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

James Langley began a suit for $10,000 against Amos S. Seeley.

N. H. Walworth, Receiver of the City National Bank, brought suit against Caleb D. Fitz to recover $2,000.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill against Charles and Hannah Delano, of Ottawa, to foreclose a mortgage for $13,000 on Lots 7, 8, 9, and 10 in Walker, Greer, and others' subdivision of Ulrich's tract in the east fraction of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 21, 39, 14.

An information was filed yesterday in the United States District Court against 15,962 gallons of distilled spirits. They are said to have been found in the custody of E. T. Helmholz and Jacob J. Kissinger for the purpose of being sold without payment of the internal-revenue tax.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Earl W. Fisher, of Wheaton, filed his voluntary petition yesterday to be declared bankrupt. His debts, all unsecured, amount to $5,190.28. There are no assets beyond exemptions. The petition was referred to Register Grant.

Daniel H. Call and Charles J. F. Kraft, contractors and builders in this city, also went into voluntary bankruptcy. Their secured debts, so far as given, are $62,927.91, and the unsecured about $23,800, besides accommodation paper to the amount of $5,165.64. The assets consist of real estate worth $26,200; open accounts, $110.15. Also, 138 5-6 shares of stock in the Au Sable Stave Company, the par value of which is $13,873.33. Kraft has secured debts to the amount of $3,455, and unsecured claims against him to the amount of about $859.24. His assets consist of $488.75 in open accounts. Call owes $3,986.37, and shows no assets. The petition was sent to Register Hibbard.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Erastus C. Stevens.

George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of Washington Van Horn.

The first dividend-meeting in the case of Cohen & Jacobs was again postponed yesterday.

A final hearing and creditors'-meeting will be held Oct. 4 in the case of William Y. Daniels.

A second dividend-meeting will be held Oct. 6 before the Register in the case of Short & Brayton.

An assignee will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for the estate of M. E. Dayton.

CIRCUIT COURT.

W. H. Mallory began a suit against Benjamin H. Campell and Isaac N. Buck, claiming $1,000 damages.

George M. Williams began an action in replevin against Charles W. Reed, George F. Harris, D. F. Parkhouse, W. H. O'Brien, the Mutual Glass Company, and J. Willie & Son, to recover a large amount of crockery, lamps, knives, forks, spoons, etc., valued at $1,200.

Rose A. Keegan brought suit in debt against Charlotte and Simon Connors and Francis Fanning, claiming $1,999 damages.

Eliza A. Holbrook sued Charles P. Keeney for $2,200.

Joseph M. Waite commenced a suit in trespass against Joseph H. Smalley, Jerry A. Robinson, and James McElligott, laying damages at $2,500.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Joseph Wahl was tried for larceny, found guilty, under age, and given one year in the House of Correction.

Charles Graham was tried for aiding prisoners to escape from the jail, found guilty, and given one year in the Penitentiary.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—10, 11, 14 to 17, 19 to 25, 27, 29 to 34, inclusive. No. 9, Cormack vs. First National Bank, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—12, 13, 14. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Motions.

JUDGE FARWELL—Decision of the stone-contract case.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Henry Cribben et al. vs. John F. Heaney, $141.84.

JUDGE GARY—J. L. Wayne & Sons vs. Durham Keeney and Charles M. Warren, $823.94.—Union National Bank vs. William Graham, $1,341.70.—Security Savings Bank, use, etc. vs. James L. Campbell, $19,920.—John E. Potter vs. George Howison, $261.64.—George L. Paddock et al. vs. John Keller, $345.96.—J. L. Haven et al. vs. R. Eaton Goodell, $327.20.—J. J. Janeway et al. vs. John S. Hunt, $1,028.21.—Martin R. Cook et al. vs. William Raleigh, $198.57.—N. H. Walworth, Receiver, etc. vs. Samuel Page, $521.79.—Same vs. Alfred Roebuck and Stephen Hough, $376.85.—J. H. Balch et al. vs. Edward A. Bacheldor and Joseph T. Bonfield, $840.92.—H. F. Griswold et al. vs. Henry C. Wellman, $497.02.—N. Sherwood vs. Davis and John Murphy, $833.03.—Harley Green et al. vs. Emerson G. Orvis, $1,490.22.—Fred H. Whiting et al. vs. Horace H. Doyle, $108.92.—Charles J. Wigren et al. vs. James F. Keeney and Elijah Warren, $270.85.—Joseph Kenney, use, etc., vs. Theodore F. Swan, $122.31.—Henry M. Hooker vs. George M. Huntoon, $234.50.—W. P. Gray vs. Walter R. Cornell, $2,202.62.—Ebenezer Rich vs. James Springer, $224.03.—John V. Ayer et al. vs. Redfield, Bowen & Walworth Company, $655.95.—Same vs. Same, $228.80.—Donald McDougal vs. Augustus Dickinson, $778.10.—William Humphreys, use, etc., vs. Charles B. Holmes, $2,027.19.—Henry A. Kohn et al. vs. David Witkowsky and Philip Goldstein, $1,315.50—E. H. Pilkin et al. vs. Mary S. Randall, $657.99.—P. W. Field et al. vs. Herman Meyer, $334.56.—John Daly et al. vs. Emerson G. Orvis, $2,745.97.—First National Bank of Chicago vs. W. B. Farrell, $553.65.—Anne P. Adams vs. Thomas S. Dobbins, George S. Bowen, and John S. Wilcox, $2,792.50.—David Quigg vs. Thomas S. Dobbins and George S. Bowen, $5,678.75.—Anna Adams vs. same, $4,493.50.—Horace White vs. Hermann Lieb, $3,140.—Charles L. Wilson vs. Lyne Davison, James George, and George Kimbark, $340.70.—Anne P. Adams vs. Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, $4,493.50.—A. F. Priester vs. John F. Kleine, $691.34.—John Gillen et al. vs. Emerson G. Orvis, $1,445.62.—Sylvester Goodenow vs. Benedict A. Cox, $303.32.—W. L. Moss, Jr., vs. Joseph J. Blanchard, $374.—George S. Meacham vs. S. Rowe and E. Edwards, $742.26.—Singer & Talcott Stone Company vs. James F. Keeney, $1,232.50.—David Hyman vs. Thomas Lantry, $73.80.—Morton Culver vs. George B. and Mary A. Griffin, $135.40.—Charles Haring et al. vs. Milo Cass, $316.22.—First National Bank of Elkhorn vs. James N. Boorman, $343.94.—First National Bank of Henry vs. William C. Clarke, $10,600.—John Conway et al. vs. James Holden, $92.50.—James B. Storey vs. Clarence B. Thayer, $1,056.94.—C. L. Larrabee et al. vs. William A. Ewing, $1,198.17.

STORM-DAMAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 6.—Another severe rain-storm visited this city and vicinity last night. Considerable damage was done to railroads leading into Quincy, and the trains on some of the lines were consequently delayed. On the Hannibal & St. Joe, this side of Brookfield, a bridge was misplaced, and some of the track was washed away south of Hannibal. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas suffered to a considerable extent between the bluffs and Neeleyville. On the Wabash there was a flood which carried away some track, it taking about four hours to make the necessary repairs. The Illinois River rose 3 feet during the night. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy appear to be in good condition. In Marion County, Missouri, the storm rose to the pitch of a tornado, several places being severely damaged, and a number of persons killed.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The report of a defalcation of $3,000,000 in the New Jersey Central Railroad Company is explicitly denied by the Company. The denial was read in the Stock Exchange.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Need Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A Cure for Every Pain.

It was the First and is the Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating Pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Ovarian Tumor

Of ten years' growth cured by DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for Ten Years.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 27, 1875.—DR. RADWAY: That others may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place without any benefit. It was growing at such rapidity that I could not have lived much longer. A friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedies. I had not much faith in them, but finally, after much deliberation, I tried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills, and two bottles of the Relief. I used these without any apparent benefit. I determined to persevere. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Relief, and two boxes of the Pills. Before they were gone I had lost twenty-five pounds.

I continued to use the medicine until I was sure that I was entirely cured. I took the medicine about five months, and during that time lost forty-five pounds. In all I took three dozen bottles of the Resolvent, six bottles Relief, and six boxes of the Pills.

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, sir, and your wonderful medicine, I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that it may be as much of a blessing to others as it has been to me.

(Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct without a qualification. (Signed) L. S. LERCH, Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is and has been for many years well known to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly and undeniably correct. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will believe her statement.

(Signed) BENJ. D. COCKER, MARY COCKER, MARY B. POND, R. B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, etc. PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

Read "False and True."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES. R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF ... Twenty Minutes. ONE HOUR ... RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR Every Pain. ... Pain Remedy ... TWENTY MINUTES. ... READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD Instant Ease. ... FEVER and AGUE. ... RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, ... Ovarian Tumor ... RADWAY'S REMEDIES. ... Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, ... RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y. ... "False and True."

THE STENCH-FIGHTERS.

Submission of Another Report on the Subject.

A New Committee Appointed to Help the Old One Along.

Clerical Aid Invoked to Move the Hard Hearts of the Packers.

The Concordance to Be Searched for Appropriate Texts.

An adjourned meeting of the General Committee on Sanitary Affairs was held yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Ald. Throop presided and there was a large attendance.

Mr. J. C. Ambler, of the Committee on the Whole Subject of Stinks, presented the following report:

The whole subject which has engaged the attention of your Committee for four weeks past having been referred to us as a special committee to consider and report upon, we submit the following:

The abatement of the nuisance familiarly known as the "Bridgeport smells," and their kindred, has interested the public for ten years or more, and from time to time has caused a greater or less degree of agitation, which has soon passed away, partly because it has lacked the directing influence to carry it forward to some definite plan of action, partly owing to the unfulfilled pledges of the offending parties to remedy the evils complained of, but mainly because the authorities have neglected to discharge their duty. These evils have increased in intensity each year, until they have become insufferable, and the Committee formed by Dr. McVickar, as Health Officer, has taken them up with the determination of putting an end to them, if possible, at once and finally.

It is scarcely necessary for us to dwell on the nature of these evils and their consequences.

THE IMMINENT DANGER

to the health of the city, especially in the South and West Divisions, from these atrocious stenches, is, of course, the paramount consideration, the main consideration for the Health Commissioner and his auxiliary Committee; but there are other considerations affecting the well-being and prosperity of Chicago which not only cannot be ignored, but assume an importance second only to the sanitary aspect. Should the present state of things be allowed to continue, we must be prepared to see the South Division, at least, abandoned as a place of residence by the better class of its inhabitants, the value of its property depreciated, and the progress of its improvements brought to a stop. This anticipation is no flight of fancy, as the events of the past summer will fully justify the prediction, the last three months having exhibited the worst aspects of this terrible scourge, and aroused the public feeling to its present attitude of determination. No other city on this continent would have submitted to the nuisance which we have endured the past season. Our houses have been habitable only from the fact that an escape into the streets would not palliate our sufferings. Our children have been sickened, and our visitors driven away, and a general feeling of discomfort and apprehension has been our constant companion.

THE CAUSES OF THE OFFENSIVE SMELLS

have been discussed at great length in the public prints and in reports made to your Committee, and various remedies have been proposed. These causes are found to be, primarily, the manner of conducting the slaughtering, rendering, and fertilizing business as a whole, including the insufficient drainage, and the consequent condition of the south fork of the Chicago River. In all the meetings of your Committee, examinations of individual proprietors have elicited the statement by them that their establishments have either adopted the most approved methods of obviating the difficulty, or that they are willing to do so; and yet no general plan has been presented of sufficient merit to cause its universal adoption, and a critical examination of the working of the most carefully guarded houses shows that there are times when even the most approved and careful process becomes defective from temporary or unforeseen causes, from which the worst results ensue.

After mature consideration of all the facts and evidence presented to us, and as the result of our own observations and investigations, carefully compared and discussed, we are agreed as to the

MAIN CAUSES AND THE REMEDIES NECESSARY.

The causes are:

First—The criminal carelessness and filthy condition of certain establishments where the rendering of putrid matter is carried on without a semblance of precaution to prevent the escape of noxious gases.

Second—The imperfection of the process of rendering and of making fertilizers, and the mode of transportation of the material used in the fertilizing business.

Third—Imperfect drainage, and the consequently foul condition of the south fork.

Dismissing the first of these from present consideration, we find that the third and second are consequent, to some extent, one upon the other: to make our meaning plain, we believe that the condensation of the foul gases from the drying apparatus, and the discharge of the resulting product, is only transferring the noxious material from one place to another, and that the result is to supply the stagnant south fork with an additional quantity of foul matter which becomes a festering mass of putridity, evolving bubbles of death-bearing gases; and we further believe that the passage of the gases into the furnaces for the purpose of combustion is a failure, the effect of the heat and blast being little more than to drive it the more easily into the atmosphere.

It is claimed, however, that there is one establishment, heretofore supposed to be implicated, which consumes all the products of its dryers by turning the remainder into an illuminating gas. Such establishment, and any other that may have or may introduce a similarly effective method, may be exempt from the penalties consequent upon the remedies suggested. In such event it will be necessary that the plan should come up to the highest standard known, as the slightest deviation from a perfect condition renders all precaution vain.

We will now present our views as to the means to be employed to

ERASE THIS FOUL STAIN

from our city. We are of the opinion that—

First—The business of making fertilizers should be removed altogether from our midst. The evil may be palliated by the use of scientific contrivances, but we do not perceive how it can be cured except by total and final abolition.

Second—The south fork should be immediately cleared out and means adopted to prevent its fouling in the future. This is for the city authorities to accomplish, independent of the Commissioner of Health.

Third—Existing laws and ordinances should be rigidly enforced without fear, favor, or cessation, until the last infringement of them is punished to the extent of the ultimate penalty provided.

To carry into effect this last recommendation we suggest the appointment by the Mayor of a special or additional police force of twenty men, selected for their efficiency, competency, and integrity, under the immediate direction of the Commissioner of Health, whose sole business it shall be to follow up and give information of all and every delinquency or breach of the existing laws or ordinances. Such a force properly directed would soon find out where the specific faults lie, and if any parties claim exemption on account of superior apparatus, the value, if any, of such claim would appear in evidence.

The following is a general summing up of the evidence brought before us: The aggregate stench infecting the city, independent of natural causes, proceeds from slaughter-houses, rendering, fertilizing, and kindred establishments,—of which there are more than 50 now in operation,—and the river; the ultimate effect, unless a speedy remedy be applied, has been briefly portrayed; the laws are explicit and ample; the enforcement and maintainance of these laws abides with the constituted authorities.

To conclude, we call upon you to let no exertion falter until our object is accomplished. The public temper is in ripe condition to further your plans; the daily press is enlisted in your cause. Should the present favorable opportunity pass without decisive action, such another may not occur until the sufferers are driven to desperation and violence.

By no means let your Committee be dissolved until the objects of its formation are practically accomplished.

We append hereto a letter from Charles H. Reed, Esq., State's Attorney, and a copy of the law and ordinances on the subject.

RICHARD GREGG,
J. S. HUNT, M. D.,
J. C. AMBLER,
SOL P. HOPKINS,
HENRY SAYRS,
Committee.

THE STATE'S ATTORNEY.

The following is the letter from Mr. Reed:

OFFICE OF STATE'S ATTORNEY, CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—*Henry Sayrs, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: Your letter asking my views concerning the best way to proceed in order to abate the nuisances which cause the horrible *stinks* that afflict the citizens of Chicago, is received.

There is no need of further legislation. There are laws enough if they are enforced. There are two methods provided—one by prosecution under the city ordinances, where a fine only can be imposed, and the other by indictment in the Criminal Court. When a conviction is obtained in the Criminal Court the guilty persons would be fined, and the nuisance ordered immediately abated. Except in slight cases I would recommend that the prosecutions be carried on in the Criminal Court. I will give all cases presented to me or the Grand Jury prompt and thorough attention. The only thing required to abate all such nuisances promptly is evidence to show beyond a reasonable doubt who are causing them, and jurors who cannot be bribed to try the cases. The most serious obstacle to successful prosecutions heretofore has been the difficulty in showing the exact source of the offensive odors. Where several establishments which send forth such odors are located in the same vicinity, it has always been difficult to positively locate the place whence they come. In order to obviate this difficulty, I recommend that some reliable persons trace the offensive odors to their source, so as to be able to swear positively to the guilt of the parties on trial. The witnesses must be able to swear that from personal examination they know that the smells come from the establishments under investigation. When this is done, I can secure convictions, but not before. Yours, etc., CHARLES H. REED, State's Attorney.

The report was adopted.

THE TIME HAS COME.

Mr. William Stewart offered the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the citizens composing this meeting, the time has arrived for taking some determined, definite, and persistent action to abate the terrible nuisance of the offensive and noisome odor arising from the slaughtering, rendering, and fertilizing, and kindred establishments in the southwestern portion of the city. We have endured it for many years, and have observed its increasing intensity under the fitful and unsuccessful attempts of the city officers to remove it, until it has become a question whether these establishments shall be allowed to continue their proceedings or large and prosperous portions of the city shall continue to be inhabited. The experience of the past season has demonstrated that the health and comfort of our families will not permit of our residence within the region afflicted by those sickening stenches.

Resolved, That we are not yet prepared to yield our rights to the few grasping and unscrupulous individuals who insist upon carrying on their noxious trades. Their operations are forbidden by law, and are condemned by public morality; they outrage the dictates of humanity in their reckless disregard of the health and comfort of so many of their fellow-citizens. We are determined that their outrageous proceedings shall cease, and, if it shall be ascertained (which we don't believe) that their business cannot be carried on in or near the city without offense, we demand their entire removal to a distance sufficiently great to insure a complete relief from their foul and fetid odors.

Resolved, That the Committee of citizens nominated by the Health Commissioner are deserving of our earnest thanks for the interest which they have manifested and the exertions they have made to discover the particular causes of the evil and to provide a remedy, and we commend and approve the report which they have made, and adopt their suggestions. If that Committee is dissolved we recommend the nomination of another, and we insist that the exertions of the citizens and the authorities shall not cease until the grievance is removed.

Resolved, That we heartily commend the Commissioner of Health for his determination to do his full duty in relieving us of this scourge, and we call upon him not to relax his exertions. We call upon the Mayor of the city to provide a sufficient police force to assist the Health Officer in his endeavors. We call upon the City Council to provide the necessary means and to pass all necessary ordinances. We call upon all city officers, and the officers of the courts who may have duties to perform touching this matter, to be alert and active, to the end that the violated laws may be enforced and the offenders brought to speedy trial and punishment.

DISCUSSION

was invited by the Chair, and generally responded to.

The Rev. Dr. Tiffany gave his experience of the offensive smells which beset the city, and promised to do all he could, as a minister of the Gospel, to abolish the same. He thought that science could suggest some remedy for the evils under which we now suffer.

The Rev. Robert Collyer expressed similar views. He would do all he could toward the abolition of the nuisance. There were plenty of texts in the Bible against stinks, which he would quote on every opportunity.

The Chairman remarked that the Council were disposed to carry out the wishes of the people in this matter.

Mr. Sherwin suggested that if approached in the proper way the packers and fertilizers would co-operate with the Committee in exterminating the nuisance. If the proper machinery was adopted by the different establishments stinks would soon become a reminiscence rather than a reality.

The Rev. Brooke Herford alluded to his private experience of the stinks, and expressed a hope that something would be done to mitigate them.

Mr. Galloway, while testifying to the abominable smells which infest the city, said rather than have those industries, if they could not be rendered innocuous, it would be better for Chicago to burn down the second time.

After a general debate, in the course of which no new suggestions were offered, the resolutions were adopted.

ANOTHER COMMITTEE.

Dr. McVickar moved that a committee of three be appointed to report an Executive Committee of fifteen, to take charge of the whole matter. Carried.

Messrs. Greenebaum, McVickar, and Galloway were appointed. After a brief absence they reported the following, with power to fill vacancies: Richard Gregg, N. Sherwood, Burton S. Cook, James B. Dickinson, J. C. Ambler, P. D. Armour, Potter Palmer, Fred Tuttle, Robert Collyer, J. B. Drake, Wirt Dexter, John Barker, Murray F. Tuley, E. F. Pulsifer, J. S. Hunt.

The report was adopted, and the meeting then adjourned.

HAY-FEVER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 4.—Yesterday's TRIBUNE contains a very interesting letter concerning "Hay-Fever." I agree with the gentleman when he says, "Medicine will not cure the disgusting disease;" but know that there is one other place of refuge in these United States beside the Lake Superior region. It is Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, Cal. "I know whereof I speak," as, in August, 1872, I became an active member of the Hay-Fever brigade; was here in Illinois on duty three seasons; but in January, 1875, removed to Santa Cruz, and had not the least touch of this temper-ruining disease during the 16 months I remained there. But I came home to Illinois for a visit this summer, and, promptly as August was ushered in, my old enemy made its appearance.

This Santa Cruz, often called the Newport of California, is pleasantly situated on the Bay of Monterey; has a population of about 4,000; is connected, both by steamer and rail, with San Francisco; is a popular resort for invalids and pleasure-seekers. Its beach is one of the finest on the coast. Its climate is delightful; never a frost except in very low places, and never so warm in summer but it is perfectly comfortable in the shade, and as heavy flannel under-garments are required in summer as in winter. There are many places of interest near Santa Cruz. The principal ones are "Pebbly Beach," about 9 miles up the coast; a grove called the "Big Trees," with one tree 16 feet in diameter, at a distance of 8 miles; and "Isabel Grove," composed of grand old live-oaks, 1¼ miles from town,—a popular resort for picnics. There are many pleasant drives in and about the town, particularly the one up the "Felton Grade," which passes through both picturesque and grand scenery. But, at "Lighthouse Point" and "Mussel Rock," when there is a heavy sea, and the spray is thrown 40 or 50 feet in air, the scene partakes more of the nature of the sublime.

If those who suffer with Hay-Fever, and cannot every summer, as August approaches, flee to a better climate, could only afford to own or rent three-story houses, and not leave the third story from sunset, until after 8 or 9 o'clock the next morning, then come down and exercise as much as possible in the open air and sunlight; would eat plain, nourishing food, with plenty of fruit; keep the temper in check, and not (as I often do) wish everybody had Hay-Fever because you have,—I believe that those having genuine Hay-Fever would have it very light, if at all.

We, as a nation, need more sunlight; and, if we would discard entirely our window-blinds, now considered so necessary on our dwellings, the health of our people would be 50 per cent better. It is well known that, when an epidemic is raging in a city, the mortality is greatest on the shady side of the street. Instead of throwing open the windows to let the morning-sun in to purify every nook and corner, as it would do if permitted, shutters are closed and curtains drawn tighter, for fear a few stray flies will find their way in, as many would rather live in total darkness than see a fly in the room. And, for this reason, many of our homes are like damp, dark dungeons, instead of being light and airy as they should be.

And now I will tell you how to detect the sham "Hay-Feverist" from the genuine: The sham personage will have a light, elastic tread, bright eyes, and smiling countenance; but, as soon as "Hay-Fever" is mentioned, a very sad expression will flit over her countenance, and, with a sniff or two, she will say, "O dear! I suffer so much with my Hay-Fever." But the expression on her face is so comical, you are more inclined to laugh than express sympathy. On the other hand, the genuine "Hay-Feverist" has the gait of the "Wandering Jew," looks about as old, and feels as tired; with tears in his eyes, and handkerchief in hand, will shake his head sadly and say, "Dod't speak to be—I ca't talk." Though a plebeian myself, were I to remain here, I believe that, before 15 years had passed, I would either have "softening of the brain,"—had I any brains left to soften,—or I would have found my way into that other haven of rest the gentleman speaks of as being "somewhere six feet under ground." E. G. W.

EQUALIZATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 6.—In the State Board of Equalization this morning, Mr. Warner's resolution, introduced several days ago, declaring as the sense of the Board that the property of the State had been assessed at 50 per cent of its actual cash value, came up, and was briefly considered. Further action was postponed until to-morrow, and the Board adjourned. From a personal canvass among the members of the Board, it is evident that the resolution will be adopted.

THE DEAD-LOCK.

More Trouble for the County Board of Education.

It Is Impossible to Elect a New Presiding Officer.

The County Board of Education held an adjourned meeting at No. 178 Randolph street yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kearney in the chair. All the members were present.

Messrs. Harms and Lewis, having been elected their own successors by the County Board, took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Gardner, the Board proceeded to elect a President for the ensuing year.

Messrs. J. J. Kearney and Robert Clark were nominated.

A ballot resulted: Kearney, 4; Clark, 3; blank, 1.

Mr. Gardner said Kearney was elected, having received a majority of the votes cast, the blank not being a vote.

Another ballot was, however, ordered, and it stood 4 for Kearney and 4 for Clark.

Mr. Gardner claimed that Kearney had been legally elected on the first ballot.

The Chairman decided that there had been no election.

TEMPORARY PRESIDENT.

Mr. Lewis moved that Mr. Kearney occupy the chair temporarily.

Mr. Gardner insisted that the second ballot was illegal.

Mr. Plant contended that Mr. Kearney was President until his successor was elected. Without a Chairman the Board was not organized, and, as that business had been commenced, it must be completed before anything could be legally done.

Mr. Lewis claimed that it was in accordance with law to appoint a temporary Chairman and proceed with business.

After half-an-hour's talk the motion of Mr. Lewis was agreed to.

Mr. Gardner moved that the Board proceed to elect a permanent Chairman. Agreed to.

The same persons were nominated as before.

A ballot resulted: Kearney, 4; Clark, 4.

The Chairman decided that there was no election.

Mr. Lewis moved that the Board proceed to elect a Principal of the Normal School.

The Chair ruled that motion out of order. A permanent Chairman must be elected first.

Mr. Clark moved to adjourn until Saturday afternoon.

A DELICATE POSITION.

Mr. Lewis made a remark to the effect that he was surprised at the "opposition" manifested. Before he said to what, the Chairman interrupted him, and said if he had ruled properly in the first place he would have ruled that he was elected on the first ballot. He, however, was placed in a delicate position, and it seemed to him very improper to declare himself elected.

Mr. Lewis remarked that he would have appealed from such a decision. The gentlemen had talked about their anxiety to open the Normal School, and he believed then, but he now saw, that they were not sincere. The four on his side were ready to proceed, and he had supposed the others would be. There were over 200 pupils waiting for the opening, and to him the question seemed to have resolved itself into a personal fight.

The Chairman—The motion to adjourn was made by one of your friends.

Mr. Clark wanted to withdraw the motion.

The Chairman held that he couldn't, as the motion was the property of the house and was being discussed.

Mr. Plant could see no use in discussing the merits of a case which had been gone over and over again.

Mr. Clark withdrew the motion, and the Chair said nothing.

Mr. Gardner moved that the Board adjourn until the last Saturday in the month.

Mr. Clark moved to amend by making it next Saturday afternoon.

ALL A FARCE.

Mr. Gardner saw no good in meeting together and going through the farce of voting by fours. His four had acted conscientiously. They wanted to organize the Board and elect teachers. There was no prospect of it, and it was disagreeable to go through the farce of voting for Mr. Wentworth, which, he supposed, was contemplated.

Mr. Clark said it was singular that Mr. Gardner should stand up and claim to be the Hebrew among the Hebrews—that he and his party were the only immaculate members of the Board—the only ones desirous of subserving the public interests in the organization of the schools. He (Clark) had never impugned the motives of anybody. He was conscientious, and so were his associates, and the gentleman had no right to attack them.

Mr. Gardner—What do you base that upon?

Mr. Clark—Your remark that you and those who vote with you were the only conscientious members.

Mr. Gardner—I said we were conscientious.

Mr. Clark—We are as conscientious as you are, and we have as great a desire to carry on the schools as you have. I deprecate this recrimination, and if we cannot act like gentlemen we had better disband.

Mr. Gardner said he had never attacked anybody, and repeated his statement about the farce.

The amendment was then agreed to, as was the motion, as amended, and the Board adjourned until Saturday.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The act in relation to County Normal Schools requires that the Board shall proceed to organize within twenty days after their appointment by electing a President, who shall hold his office for one year, and until his successor shall be appointed. It is claimed by the friends of Mr. Kearney that it is necessary to elect a President before anything else can be done. His opponents assert that the Board never dies, that the retirement of two members and the filling of the vacancies does not result in a disorganization of the Board, and it is perfectly proper to elect a temporary Chairman and transact business and not elect a permanent presiding officer until they are ready.

The Superintendent, Mr. Plant, is of the opinion that there is a Ring,—that it is in the County Board,—and that they have shown their hand by rejecting such men as Judge McAllister and Washington Hesing, and electing Harms and Lewis, the former of whom knows more about pile-driving than he does about education.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists and separate State Sections. A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st.

ASK FOR "DR. SYKES' SURE CURE FOR CATARRH," or call on him at 169 East Madison-st., Room 7, or send 10 cents by mail.

COCKROACHES AND BED-BUGS—HOUSES UNTENANTABLE made perfectly clean by contract. Warranted. Article sold. Houses examined free. ARTHUR OAKLEY, 189 East Washington-st.

COPYING—ALL KINDS CORRECTLY, NEATLY, and rapidly done at Room 6, 150 Dearborn-st.

FRENCH AND ORIENTAL MYSTERIES OF THE Toilet for beautifying the face and developing the figure. Something for ladies of all ages. Never before given to the public. The most valuable recipes and methods ever known or used. Send two stamps for full list and instructions. Dr. LA BEAU, Box 351, Chicago.

GRAIN COMMISSION DEALERS—I WANT TO make arrangements with some responsible person to furnish capital to run a country elevator. Address W 24, Tribune office.

NOTICE—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY GOING WEST on the Union Pacific and Central Railroads on business would like to arrange with parties here for any kind of business that will help to pay expenses. Address 5 days Y 20, Tribune office.

PATENTS SOLD—CASS, WARE & CO., ROOMS 6 and 7, 150 Dearborn-st., make a specialty of selling and leasing United States patents.

THE TOLL-GATE! PRIZE PICTURE SENT FREE! An ingenious gem! Fifty objects to find! Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—PERSONS DESIRING TO MANUFACTURE light articles in metal to call on or address WELLES SPECIALTY WORKS, 170 Madison-st.

WE ARE SELLING TRUNKS, VALISES, AND satchels at your own prices to close out stock. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

WANTED—FIVE TONS LIGHT "T" RAIL, AT 23 South Franklin-st. R. PEACOCK.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO PHOTOGRAPH BOOKS ON RANDOLPH-ST. horse-car, marked "E. H. Mahoney" on cover. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the Matteson House, Room 55.

LOST—WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO WAS SEEN to take the brown pocketbook from State-st. car No. 91, Wednesday morning, please return it to the address given in the pocketbook and oblige the owner who will pay a reasonable reward.

LOST—A MARE (PONY) ABOUT 10 YEARS OLD, blind in both eyes; has a sore on neck and shoulder. A liberal reward will be paid by informing the owner of her whereabouts. E. PAOLI, 45 Green-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL KINDS—SINGER'S, $35 TO $50; RETAIL, $70 to $100. The new Wheeler & Wilson, No. 8, $45, retail at $85. Howe, and others, $35, retail $75, same as companies sell; warranted 3 years; all attachments included. THOS. H. MARTIN, 260 Wabash-av.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 203 WEST Madison-st. Machines sold on monthly payments or a good discount for cash; machines rented or exchanged.

WHEELER & WILSON, NO. 6, LEATHER WORK, nearly new, $35; Howe, Wilson, and Singer's manufacturing machines, $15 to $35. THOS. H. MARTIN, 260 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 146 MADISON-st., $16,000, large, fine dwelling, and lot 40x180, east front on Michigan-av., between Eleventh and Twelfth-sts.; $250 per foot, 33x180, east front on Prairie-av., right at Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LARGE LOT, ALL IN good order, in monthly payments, no interest. 146 Dearborn st. M. TOBIN.

FOR SALE—NO. 399 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.; LOT 50x178, with large barn; just the place for a building; at a bargain; would take equity in real estate. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON INDIANA-ST., NEAR NOBLE, for $1,700, and lot on Ohio-st., near Ada, for $1,100; half cash. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BLOCK, 48 LOTS, fronting on Halsted, Beck's Subdivision, Sec. 21, 38, 14. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A NEAT, WELL-built cottage, with all modern improvements, and lot 31½x133 feet, on a good street in North Division. Can be had at a very low price by applying at once at the office of SCHRADER BROS., 127 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—$3,000, $2,000 DOWN, BALANCE very easy, 2-story, 9-room dwelling, barn and lot, 27x200, east front, on Prairie-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth-sts., clear. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 148 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BRICK RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, thoroughly built, with lot 100 feet front, northeast corner Leavitt and Van Buren sts.; dry cellar, ground filled with trees, shrubbery, &c., will be sold at a bargain, either in part or whole; also the house and lot 101 Warren-av. Apply at 242 South Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, SOUTH SIDE, with all modern improvements, for cash, or part time; great sacrifice. V 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONTS, MICHIGAN AND Prairie-avs., near Twenty-ninth-st., at far less than their value, or will exchange or rent. MEARS & CO., 47 Reaper Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100, $15 DOWN AND $5 MONTHLY, buys a beautiful lot half a minute's walk from the stone depot at LaGrange; title perfect; abstract free; best property ever offered at LaGrange or any other suburb for the price. Free ride to examine for yourself. OTIS S. LYMAN, 86 Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—PARK RIDGE—2-STORY BRICK house and 4 lots, with barn, $1,000; only $200 down. Park Ridge—New 2-story, 13-room house, $1,200; only $200 down.

Desplaines—7-room cottage and 3 lots, $1,000; only $200 down.

The above are the cheapest homes yet offered, and can be paid for in monthly payments of $15.

IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SUMMERDALE AND RAVENSWOOD property—Houses and lots for sale on terms to suit any party in search of homes. Easy access to city; 7-cent fare, lake water, fine locality. Call and examine. A. BENNETT, Agent, S. E. corner Monroe and Market.

FOR SALE—AT YOUR OWN PRICE AND TERMS—Glencoe lots on account of the high railroad fare, which is 65 cents each way. IRA BROWN.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 30, 38, 13, for two houses. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500 WILL BUY A FINE PLACE AT Riverside with about 400 feet front; the improvements are worth $3,500; cheapest property in market. HOGAN & CARLSON, 47 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHWOOD, HIGHLAND PARK, and Ravinia—A few good dwellings; will sell cheap to parties wishing homes. HOGAN & CARLSON, 47 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE PRESS-BRICK front residence at Hyde Park, near depot; all modern improvements; 4 rooms on first floor. ULRICH & BARNES, Room 3, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AT NORMAL SCHOOL, Englewood; 1 2-story new house on brick basement, warmly built and furnished; small cash payment; balance easy; 1 block from depot; lake water. E. C. WARE, first floor, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE finest and best located residence within 20 miles of Chicago with 5 acres of ground; nicely improved; value $9,000. For further particulars apply at 63 Market-st. S. K. CROMWELL.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD RESIDENCE WORTH FROM $10,000 to $15,000 in exchange for No. 1 business property worth double the amount in heart of city. Address for one week P 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PIECE OF PROPERTY ON SOUTH Water-st., worth from $40,000 to $100,000, in exchange for cash and clear improved first-class business property in a city in Wisconsin. Inquire for three days of J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FROM ONE TO TWO SECTIONS OF fine Iowa land in exchange for first-class Chicago property. Address for a week T 54, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FINE DRUG STORE IN SOUTH Kansas, wholesale and retail, sales $100 a day. For information inquire of Messrs. CULVER & CO., 9 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A NICE NEW $1,500 STOCK OF books and stationery in a growing town of 6,000 people doing a fair business; will take no trade, but will sell out. Address J. E. NICCOLLS, Carthage, Mo.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LAGER BEER SALOON and sample room in the best part of the city, on account of leaving Chicago. Inquire at 186½ South Clark-st.

FOR PART CASH—A NEAT ELEVATOR, MONOPOLIZING a good grain trade at a country town; a good thing and cause for selling; do you want it? Also small farms for horses, wagons, buggies, &c. Address P 98, Tribune office.

FOR A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS THE RIGHT man can have a half interest in a little stove and hardware store and share alike the profits of a valuable patent article of which I am the patentee; money to be used in manufacturing, etc. Call at 286 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LAGER BEER SALOON AND SAMPLE-rooms, 11 Michigan-av. Inquire immediately at saloon.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED, GOOD-paying saloon, on easy terms; owner going into other business. Address or call at 38 North Clark-st.

GROCERY FOR SALE, DOING A CASH BUSINESS; stock, fixtures, horse, wagon, etc. Apply at 78 Blue Island-av.

HOTEL FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE—BY virtue of a certain order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, the undersigned, Receiver of the assets and effects of the partnership lately existing between William Lill, deceased, and John H. Maulton, do hereby offer for private sale the hotel property known as the Maulton House, on the corner of Kinzie and Market-sts., in the City of Chicago, Illinois, which includes the hotel building and the leasehold interest in the ground upon which the same is situated, together with all the furniture, effects, and property in and about the said hotel.

Bids for the said property will be received by the undersigned for the space of thirty days from the 22d August, A. D. 1876, to be submitted to the consideration of the Court. JAMES TURNER, Receiver, Chicago, Aug. 23, 1876. 134 State-st.

HOTEL TO RENT—CHEAP, ON JACKSON-ST., near Halsted, furnished and ready for occupancy; will accommodate 150 boarders or guests. Inquire at 52 Canal-st.

I WILL SELL YOU A NEAT STOCK OF GROCERIES for $100 cash and balance on time to suit, or trade. Apply at 227 North Wells-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE, 130 WEST RANDOLPH-st., doing a good business, and in a good location. Reason for selling out, leaving the country; will sell cheap for cash.

TO RENT—SALOON AND HOUSE; ONLY SMALL capital required; can give good reasons for leaving. Apply at Room 17 Reaper Block.

WANTED—CAPABLE MAN WITH MEANS TO take charge of a rich gold mine; a 20-stamp mill is on the mine; can run all winter. MACLEOD, 294 West Washington-st.

$200 WILL BUY A GOOD PROFITABLE business; stock on hand worth a good deal more; must be sold at once. Call in the afternoon at 117 North Wells-st., basement.

$300 CASH WILL BUY FIRST-CLASS SALOON fixtures and stock at 436 West Twelfth-st., next door to engine-house. Object, going West.

$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN A GENTEEL cash business that will pay a fortune in a few years; $3,000 buys half interest in business; sales last year, $200,000; profits, $10,000. Call or address 70 La Salle-st. Room 14.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS—STOVES, FURNITURE, carpets, crockery, in fact every article required to make a home comfortable, at reasonable prices and on easy payments. The only firm in Chicago who can furnish a house complete from cellar to attic with choice new goods. All four floors of our new stone-front building, corner Lincoln and Madison-sts., are filled always with desirable new clean goods. Strangers visiting the city and cash customers will find it to their interest to call on us. If you don't believe it call and see for yourselves. W. A. LOWELL & CO., 736 West Madison-st.

OUR PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS HAVE ALL been marked down below actual cost of manufacture, therefore purchasers will find it profitable to examine our goods before buying. We have parlor suits as low as $35, and ranging upwards to $200. Chamber suits equally low. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY SELL ALL kinds of household goods—much or little—on monthly payments. They manufacture and sell directly to the consumer at low prices. 503 West Madison-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY sell furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, etc.; also, the celebrated Empire parlor bedstead, on installments, at the lowest cash prices. Salesroom 383 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER set of furniture in trade for cigars and cash. Apply at 242 State-st., corner of Jackson, Room 4.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO HAS $2,000 READY cash, to take one-third interest in an established manufacturing business that is now paying 200 per cent on capital invested. Large demand; no competition; will stand the closest investigation. Address Q 68, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO GO EAST AND ESTABLISH a branch house, $400, with undoubted business qualifications and reference, necessary. Address for three days, X 46, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED grain business, with $3,000 to $5,000 capital. Address, with full name, O 46, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 to take charge of the financial part of a manufacturing business; goods sold all over this country; can, with good management, make $25,000 in one year. Address, with full name, W 7, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—WITH $300 or upward for a good, legitimate, paying business. Call on B., 128 South Clark-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—COAL, FEW HUNDRED TONS choice, screened nut for stoves, ranges, or furnaces, delivered on cars near Pittsburg; I want cash or mortgage, horses, buggies, harness, any good personal property. Send full particulars. P. O. Box 124, Chicago.

FOR EXCHANGE—TRACT INSIDE CITY LIMITS, convenient to steam and horse cars and park, unincumbered, worth $150,000; wish to exchange whole or part for unincumbered improved business property. Address X 9, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR STOCK OF DRY GOODS and notions, improved farm of 160 acres in Livingston County, with some cash. S 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH AND HOUSE AND LOT A nice paying business. T 7, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE NEW HOTEL (METROPOLITAN), 26 and 28 North Wells-st., Chicago, opposite the N. W. R. R. depot, from which 42 trains arrive and depart daily, conveying 7,000 people. This hotel contains fifty rooms fitted up with all the modern improvements, and will be ready for occupancy about the 10th inst. Its location is central, being within a block of the docks of the Sarnia, the Northern Transportation, and Vermont Central lines of steamers, and within easy access of all the other different railroad and steamboat lines. Come and see it. Apply to M. O'BYRNE, 28 North Wells-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE NEW NINE-ROOM BRICK houses. JAMES B. GOODMAN & CO., 98 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES NOS. 215 AND 217 NORTH State-st. and 232 North LaSalle-st.; Nos. 215 and 217 are being refitted and will be put in first-class order; No. 232 North LaSalle-st. is a 3-story and basement new, never occupied; all will be rented very cheap. Apply to ELBRIDGE HANECY, No. 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICE 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE NEAR Lincoln Park; water, gas, and bath; rent very low. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE No. 1072 Wabash-av., in perfect order, with gas fixtures. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—THREE BLOCKS FROM LINCOLN Park, one block from Lincoln-av. cars—A new stone front 11-room house, all conveniences; $40; nice 6-room flat, pantries, closets, etc., $18. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONTS, MICHIGAN AND Prairie-avs., near Twenty-ninth-st. MEARS & CO., 47 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR BOARD OF owner; fine piano. Address O 64, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—NO. 178 EGAN-AV., A NEAT COTTAGE of 6 rooms, near Oakland Station, Hyde Park train; $18. J. S. & A. J. SCOVEL, 127 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged. Israelites preferred. Address or call at 24 East Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A FRONT corner room, well furnished, warmed, all first-class; two persons. 41 Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH bath and clothes presses; rent low; transients taken. 193 East Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—240 WABASH-AV., CORNER JACKSON-st., very desirable rooms, with or without furniture.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, $18 to $20 per month; best location in the city. 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED, WARMED ROOMS, $2.50 to $7 a week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 127 Fourth-av., two blocks south of Post-office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN KINGSBURY Block. Inquire at Room 30.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN GREAT CENTRAL HOTEL, Market-st., water on every floor; newly calcimined; $1 to $2 per week.

TO RENT—IN MENDEL BLOCK, SUITS OF rooms for housekeeping, at low rates. Inquire of JANITOR, Room No. 1, 127 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—THE FLAT 186½ OHIO-ST., NEAR Clark-st. 6 rooms, besides bath-room and closets; examine it. A. T. GALT, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT REASONABLE prices to responsible parties. Apply to Room 59, 166 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—518 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO furnished front rooms, half block from Union Park. Rent low.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALSO UNFURNISHED suites. 163 and 165 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—A VERY LARGE, HANDSOME FURNISHED front room, or suite, in private family. 58 South May-st., between Madison and Washington.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT BASEMENT, in good location for grocery or meat market. Inquire of janitor, Room 1, 127 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—WHOLE OR PART OF FIRST FLOOR southeast corner of Monroe and Market-sts., 50x90 feet; splendid light. Apply on premises.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A NICE HOTEL AND A large boarding-house in a thriving city. Address Box 527, Elgin, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM ON the South Side, north of Jackson-st. Address today R 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM ON West Side in exchange for instruction in English branches. Address P 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE WITH all modern conveniences, in good neighborhood; West Side preferred. Rent not to exceed $30. X 102, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK-ROOM ON OR NEAR South Water-st. Address S 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, a large, well-furnished house of not less than 12 rooms. Address, giving location, terms, etc., T 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, ABOUT 4 rooms for light housekeeping, north of Harrison-st., east of Union Park. Address X 84, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, or other good security or collaterals; also, money loaned on furniture. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON ILLINOIS FARMS AT 9 per cent, S. A. int.; on improved Chicago city real estate at 8 per cent. Good title, no delay. DEAN & PAYNE, Randolph and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

MONEY TO LEND IN SUMS TO SUIT ON CHICAGO real estate and on farms, at fair rates. JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 99 Madison-st., Room 4.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity. Funds in hand. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE or collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $4,000 AND UPWARDS at 8 per cent upon improved city property; smaller sums at 10 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPWARDS on Chicago real estate and improved Illinois farms at current rates. JOHN W. MARSH & CO., 94 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 9 PER CENT ON FARMS in Illinois. Money on hand. No delay if perfect title and good security. E. SANFORD, Morris, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, and furniture, without removal; also on real estate. Special attention given to ladies. Room 13 Nixon Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts. PAYSON.

POLICE AND FIREMEN—I AM PREPARED TO buy your back pay for the months of June and July at a reasonable discount. C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

TO LOAN—SMALL SUMS OF MONEY ON GOOD collaterals in sums of $10, $20, $50, $100, and $500. Address W 56, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—ON MERCHANDISE AND HOUSEHOLD goods in store at 10 per cent per annum. THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $1,500 ON CHOICE IMPROVED property. Address A, care of Louis Lloyd & Co., 93 Washington-st.

WANTED—$5,000 ON CITY IMPROVED, 10 PER cent; $1,500 on 88 feet, with two-story brick house, at Englewood, 10 per cent; both parties first-class. E. C. WARE, first floor, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—$1,000 OR $1,500 ON STOCK COLLATERALS; can get party making loan a good situation. Address R 6, Tribune office.

7 AND 8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS of $4,000 and upward on improved city property. R. W. HYMANN, JR., & CO., Room 10, 155 LaSalle-st.

8 PER CENT. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $4,000 and over on improved city property. Low commissions. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$500. $800, $1,200, AND OTHER SUMS TO loan on city or Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$1,000 TO $3,000 SUMS TO LOAN AT 9 PER cent. J. HENRY EOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

$3,000. $2,000, $1,500, OR SUMS TO SUIT, TO loan on Chicago property at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN, 8, 9, AND 10 PER CENT, in sums to suit, on improved and unimproved real estate; low commissions. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

A SPECIAL OFFER—HAVING PURCHASED THE entire stock of a New York manufacturer we are enabled to offer a magnificent rosewood 7⅓-octave piano-forte, with agraffe and all newest improvements, at the low price of $250. The instruments are strictly first-class, and will each be accompanied by our own guarantee for five years. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

ELEGANT NEW PIANOS MADE BY HARDMAN, Chickering, Hallet, Davis & Co., Dunham & Sons, Haines Brothers, Cable & Sons, F. G. Lighte, Steinway, Thomas A. Dowling & Co., and other leading makers; prices lower than ever known before; terms to suit. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, SQUARE, AND upright pianos. Thirty years established, 75 first premiums, 20,000 now in use. For sale only by W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

200 pianos and organs for sale or to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, State and Adams-sts.

Special bargains in pianos:

1 7-octave Emerson piano	$110
1 6-octave Gilbert piano	120
1 7⅓-octave Hardman piano	130

Second-hand organs $50 to $90 at KIMBALL'S, State and Adams-sts.

New 7⅓-octave piano..........$185

At KIMBALL'S, 205 State-st.

PARLOR AND CABINET ORGANS, IN LARGE variety, by various leading makers, at prices astonishingly low; $50 to $300. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMPATIBILITY, etc.; residence immaterial; affidavit sufficient proof; no charge unless successful; city reference given. R. S. MARVYN, Room 8, 85 Washington-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in any State for incompatibility, etc. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Best city reference. Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE.

BUGGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE stored in fire-proof warehouse 160 West Monroe-st. Money advanced to any amount; lowest charges.

CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 VAN Buren-st., near State; safe storage; advances on legal interest.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3 NEW CUSHING FURNACE grates and one cabinet organ. Inquire at Room 3, 85 Washington-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 18 OR 19 WHO can keep single-entry books; position responsible; one living with parents preferred. Must have best of references. Position permanent. Wages, $25 or $30 per month. Address N 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY—ONE WHO HAS HAD experience in commission grain and provision business. Address O 97, Tribune office, in own handwriting, stating experience.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY; ONE WHO KNOWS the city and writes a fair hand. Apply at 37 Portland Block at 9 sharp Sept. 7.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY 14 OR 15 YEARS OF age, residing with his parents on West Side; wages $3 per week. Apply in own handwriting to X 55, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TINSMITHS AT EDWARD SMEETH'S copper and brass works, corner West Randolph and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—GLAZIERS AT GOSS & PHILLIPS Manf. Co., corner West Twenty-second and Fisk-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER. APPLY AT DECKER BROS., 252 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STENCIL CUTTER. Steady job. Give experience and wages wanted. Address J. G. HARRIS & CO., 418 North Second-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN GORDON PRESS, AT 107 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CUSTOM MILLER FOR THE country; also a good sawyer. Address N 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS, at NELSON MORRIS' slaughter house, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE WOODWORKER, immediately; one used to repairing. 12 and 14 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TWO PLASTERERS IN IRVING Park, at Thomas Gleason's house, ready to work; good pay.

WANTED—THREE TAILORS, TWO FOR NEW work one for repairing. 1018 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SHOEMAKER AT 398 SOUTH Jefferson-st. W. DUNNE.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARVERS AT R. W. BATES & CO.'S, 48 East Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE WOOD-WORKER to go into the country. Call at 202 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MALE WHITE COOK AT fair wages. 105 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—NEAT AND TRUSTY BOY TO SET cards and run small press at Exposition. Room 50, 156 Washington-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR RAILROADS and sawmills; free fare; 3 ditchers, $1.50 to $1.75 per day; 15 coal miners. E. A. ANGELL, corner Lake and Market-sts.

WANTED—75 MORE TEAMS, $3.50 PER DAY; railroad laborers and tie makers, free fare; coal miners at $3. SPERBECK & CO., 23 W. Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—$500 A MONTH IS A CERTAINTY TO every person selling our letter-copying book; no press, brush, nor water used; send stamp for circular. Excelsior Manuf'g Co., Nos. 16 and 17 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill. Exclusive territory given.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL COMBINATION PENholders, new glass-cutter and can-opener, perfumed shells, lithographs of Presidential candidates, badges, indelible pencils, lamp-chimney cleaners, lifters, hair crimpers, chromos, and 100 best fast-selling articles for canvassing exhibitions and fairs; best terms given. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—TEN SALESMEN TO SELL DR. NAPHEY'S new book. We guarantee men who can do the business to suit us a large income. Men who haven't a good suit of clothes or money enough to get out of town need not apply. W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 59 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE NEW GLASS-cutter, campaign badges, candidates' photographs, cheap jewelry, no-chimney-burners, lamp-safety attachment, combination tack-hammers, needles, needle books, stationery packages, copying pencils, indelible tablets, shine shine polish, perfume shells, and 100 other new and fast-selling articles. A list of county fairs and circulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago. The largest and cheapest agents' supply-house in America.

WANTED—10 EXTRA SUPERS EVERY NIGHT this week. Apply between 7 and 8 o'clock p. m. at stage-door McVicker's Theatre. LAVELL.

WANTED—GOLD—A NEW INVENTION—SELLS at sight; 400 per cent profit; sample by mail 25 cents; circulars free. Call or address 75 East Madison-st., Chicago, Room 54; take elevator.

WANTED—WE DESIRE TO ESTABLISH IN Chicago a general agency for the sale of a staple article. An energetic man, with little capital, may make $5,000 annually. For particulars address S. S. MANGAM, President Hamden Mfg. Co., No. 26 West Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD AGENTS TO SELL STAPLE goods to country merchants in Illinois. Inducements to good men. THOMPSON & CHASTAM, 4 North Clark-st.

WANTED—PARTIES TO ACT AS GENERAL agents for Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, and Indiana. A new thing offered. A safe cash business. Address Room 5, No. 60 North Clark-st.

WANTED—VARIETY ARTISTS—TWO SONG AND dance men. Call at Kuhn's Hotel, between 9 and 10 a. m. Thursday, Sept. 7, for MARTENS.

WANTED—MEN: WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 TRIAL packages, worth $1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business in the United States; we guarantee live men $70 per week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO KEEP boarding-house at a mine in this State; steady work and house full of boarders; a good chance for the right man. Call corner Carroll and Carpenter-sts., city.

WANTED—2 OR 3 FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN FOR our dress-goods department. Sober men, thoroughly experienced in selling fine goods, only need apply, stating salary wanted, which must be reasonable. FOSTER BROS. & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—2 FRUIT SALES BOYS, 12 TO 14 YEARS of age, with $3 to $5 security; German preferred. Apply at 7 a. m. at 194 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO ERRANDS EACH DAY from 8 to 12 o'clock. Apply at H. SOHILBASH, third house west on Lexington-st. from Campbell-av.

WANTED—MEN TO MANAGE BUSINESS EAST, South, and West. Small capital required. L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

WANTED—MEN THAT CAN SING AND PLAY an organ to travel in the country. Address Dr. GEO. MORRISON, Delavan, Wis.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of three. 751 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL FOR KITCHEN and laundry work at 170 Vernon-av., south of Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family. Apply between 9 and 12 in the forenoon at 1254 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO DO general housework in private family. 359 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer for a small family; reference required. 206 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family and good wages. 8 Pratt-place, near corner Hoyne and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENERAL housework. Call at 252 Indiana-st., near State.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE boarding-house. References required. Apply at 25 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN small family. 549 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR NORWEGIAN GIRL for general housework; reference required. 331 Warren-av.

WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPETENT, experienced girl to cook, wash, and iron. Must come well recommended, and must be an extra laundress. Apply at 375 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD WOMAN COOK FOR RESTAURANT. Apply at 153 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT BECKER'S HOTEL, 181 West Lake-st. No one but a good cook need apply.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH, and iron, and one for second work, Scandinavian or German preferred; must be competent. Call with references, at 1149 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to do housework in a private family. Apply at 115 South Robey-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL WELL recommended, at 195 North Dearborn-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—100 SEWING-GIRLS AND MACHINE-hands on campaign goods. Call at COL. O. LIPPINCOTT'S, 81 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS. None but those of large experience need apply. FIELD, LEITER & CO., State and Washington-sts.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO ACT AS NURSE girl and to assist at general housework; must come well recommended. Apply at 305 Huron-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AS NURSE, AND TO DO light second work. Apply at 244 Superior-st.

WANTED—A NEAT GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE, at 1046 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO take partial charge of children; one who can sleep at home preferred. Apply at 48 Thirty-first-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A SINGLE LADY OF GOOD MORAL habits and pleasing in appearance as working housekeeper for a mechanic and daughter, 4 years old; references required. Address V 9, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, at 198 East Washington-st.; 200 cavalry horses wanted. WESTON & CO.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—4 HORSES, 3 phaetons, 4 top buggies, 1 rockaway, 3 sets single harness; must be sold at some price this day to pay advances. Also 7 horses fit for all use; warranted sound, and one week's trial given; 30 buggies of every different style, top grocery wagons, express wagons, hotel and oyster wagons to let by the day or week at low rates; also horses and buggies to let cheap. Money advanced on horses, buggies, and harness. Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Be sure to come and see my stock before you buy. I can fit you out with just what you want, and will make the price to suit, and the terms. H. C. WALKER, 257 and 259 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY horse, sound and gentle. Inquire at Room 3, 85 Washington-st.

WANTED—ONE OR A PAIR OF FIRST-RATE 'bus horses; also a good new milch cow, in exchange for a fat cow. Apply to DR. KENNICOTT, corner Forty-eighth-st. and Madison-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND PHAETON, harness, saddle, and book-case; must be cheap for cash. Address, for one day, S 8, Tribune office.

6 HORSES FOR SALE—ONE FINE BAY, weighing 1,400 pounds, 7 years old; one nice pony, for phaeton, woman can drive; one business buggy, one express wagon, two coal carts, cheap; one cheap horse, $30, at 672 West Madison-st.

20 COUNTRY HORSES FOR POSITIVE SALE, private; ample space and time for trials. Horse market, Twelfth-st., near Halsted. Advances made on wagons, buggies. Auction, as usual, Friday. Large assortment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE BY A BOY of 17, who can furnish very best of references. Address Y 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bill-clerk. Address T 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is a good penman and is willing to work. Address O 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the clothing and grocery business; speaks English, German, and Bohemian languages; is not afraid to work, and can give best of references. S 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has just quit a general mercantile store in a small town near Chicago; good bookkeeper; satisfactory reference furnished, and wages expected according to ability. Address P 65, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A JEWELRY STORE to do gold and silver plating, hard solder, jewelry jobbing, and clock work; will furnish batteries, burnishers, and tubes, and if desired solutions to do small work. Address JEWELER, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a young man, Swede; is well posted in this business; good references. Address O 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, DANE, with first-class city references. Address S 39, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF GOOD address to tend stand in Exposition. Best of references. Address O 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WILLING to make himself useful at most anything. Can furnish best of reference. R 4, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Swedish girl to do second work or light housework in a small private family. Call at 1461 Arnold-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as cook in a private family or to do general housework in a small family. Call at 15 Liberty-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron or do general housework. Apply at 139 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL, OR has no objection to the care of children, or assist in sewing; reference given if required. Call for two days at 331 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR TO do general housework in a small private family; country preferred. Good references given if required. Call on or address 526 Warren-av., 2 days, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Good references. Inquire corner of Wentworth-av. and Forty-fourth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS IN A private family; one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do second work. Please call Thursday at 148 West Eighteenth-st. Can give good reference if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general house work in a small family. Inquire at 204 North Curtis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework; is a good seamstress. Apply at 148 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK and second girl: good city reference if required. Please call at 185 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do second work and sewing in a private family. Apply for two days at 1150 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO housework or second work; South Side preferred. Inquire at No. 25 Blair-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent girl to do general housework in a small private family; city references given. Please call at 1826 Butterfield-st., near Thirty-fifth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework or second work; has the best city reference. Call for two days at 384 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls to do cooking or general housework; good reference if required. Call from 8 to 6 at 209 Cass-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work or cooking in a first-class private family; none other need apply at 148 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY TO do general housework, city or country; no postals. Call at 132 Oak-st., between Market and Sedgwick.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK or kitchen work in a small family. Apply at 1313 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PLEASANT YOUNG girl for second work or would assist in general housework. Call for two days at 144 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK and washer. Address, for two days, 939 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do second work in a private family; first-class reference if required. Call for two days at 60 Kossuth.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as cook and laundress, or would do general work in a small family; good references. Address T 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A PRIVATE family who is a good cook, washer, and ironer; the best of city references given if required; no objection to the country. Please call for two days at 178 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do kitchen work or general housework; good reference given if required. Call at 100 West Jackson-st. for one day only.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE as first-class cook, the other to do second work. Please call at 258 Calumet-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN PRIVATE family by the day; can do dressmaking or embroidery, and fancy needle work. Address E L, 753 West Hinman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do dressmaking in families; wages, $1.50 per day. Address S 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER in private families by day or week; understands cutting and fitting. 1487 Prairie-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and assist in light housework. Address 27 Finnell-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE woman as housekeeper, or would do the work in a family of two. Address W 57, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—A WIDOW LADY FROM the East, experienced, as light house-keeper; widower's family preferred. Address Mrs. REED, Woman's Hotel, corner Jackson and Halsted.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, Swedish, and Canadian help can be had at 74 East Adams-st., Mrs. BALKHAM'S office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited at MRS. S. LAPRISES', 384 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS FEMALE help go to BAKER'S Great Northwestern Employment Office, founded 1874. 60 State-st., corner Randolph.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do copying, address envelopes, or any light employment. Address X 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS cashier in a tea-store. Address T 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of learning the notion or fancy goods business. Address BRANDON, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

39 PECK-COURT—FRONT ROOM ON SECOND floor, hot and cold water, to rent with board. Also other desirable rooms. Terms reasonable.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED front room to rent, with board; also, back room, at moderate rates; references required.

300 SOUTH STATE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, from $4 to $5 per week; transients taken.

311 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with or without board; $4 to $7 per week; convenient to Exposition.

697 WABASH-AV.—THREE COMMUNICATING rooms on the first floor, suitable for a family, with board. Reference required.

1081 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, nicely furnished, for married or single people; good table, and reasonable terms. References exchanged.

West Side.

98 SOUTH GREEN-ST., CORNER MONROE—Pleasant furnished rooms, with good board; also day boarders wanted.

304 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, rooms, with good board; a few table-boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

364 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with neat and pleasant rooms, $4.50 to $5. Nice single room, $4.50.

VICINITY OF UNION PARK—A LARGE FRONT room and alcove, nicely furnished, to rent with good board, in private family. Address Q 31, Tribune office.

WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room and board for two, $5 each. Address R 47, Tribune office.

North Side.

255 INDIANA-ST., BETWEEN STATE AND Dearborn—A very desirable alcove (south front) room, furnished, with good board; also, large back room.

258 EAST OHIO-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT room, with board, for two ladies.

A FINE LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, to rent, with board; hot and cold water and large closet; delightfully located on the North Side. References required. Address R 22, Tribune office.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—$1.50 to $2 per day; $8 to $ per week; day board $4.50 per week.

Miscellaneous.

A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ALCOVE ROOM TO rent, furnished, with board, to a young lady, by a widow lady living alone. Address S 16, Tribune office.

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Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. "The Rivals." Afternoon and evening.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety performance.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "The Spy."

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Haverly's Minstrels.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

GARDEN CITY LODGE, No. 141, A., F. & A.M.—Members are hereby notified to appear at the Lodge Room on Thursday, Sept. 7, at 11 o'clock a.m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, James Rogers. Members of Sister Lodges fraternally invited. H. F. HOLCOMB, W. M.
L. L. WADSWORTH, Sec.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 91⅜.

At the annual meeting of the American Social Science Association at Saratoga yesterday various papers of interest were read—among them one by Mr. HORACE WHITE, of Chicago, on the silver question, which we publish this morning.

Preparations have been made to give CARL SCHURZ a splendid reception this evening on the occasion of his speech at McCormick Hall. The German Republicans have taken the matter in hand, and will make the visit of Mr. SCHURZ a memorable episode in the campaign in Chicago.

The unveiling of the statue of LAFAYETTE, presented by the French Government as a token of its fervent friendship for the American Republic, occurred in New York yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. The statue stands in Union Square, where also are located the statues of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, and will serve as a lasting reminder of the gallant Frenchman who contributed so much to the cause of liberty in America.

Several weeks have elapsed since the Hospital Investigating Committee finished the examination of witnesses relative to the serious charges against the Hospital management, and as yet no report has been submitted. The public are interested in knowing what the Committee propose to do about the charges of cruelty, neglect, drunkenness, dishonesty, etc., in connection with the County Hospital, and the investigators ought to be willing to divert their attention from the Court-House steal long enough to prepare a report.

Gov. McCREARY, of Kentucky, has especially enjoined upon the law-officers of Boone and Gallatin Counties the duty of actively bestirring themselves to prevent the occurrence of the prize fight between ALLEN and GOSS, which is set down to take place in that State to-day. If the Sheriffs are in earnest about it they can undoubtly break up the fight, but inasmuch as a "liberal" state of feeling prevails in Kentucky concerning public exhibitions of a pugilistic character, it will not be surprising if the authorities fail to ascertain the location of the "mill" until it is too late to stop it.

The Chicago Exposition was successfully opened last evening, and bids fair to rival all its predecessors in attractiveness and popularity. Travelers passing through the city on their way to or from the big show at Philadelphia will find much to claim their interest and admiration in this distinctively Western industrial exhibition, while to our own citizens it will, as in former years, prove an unfailing source of profitable and enjoyable entertainment for the ensuing month. The display is not yet complete, though more advanced than is usual on opening days, but from present indications it will be no less extensive and creditable than heretofore.

The County Board of Education has found another question to quarrel over, and is at a dead-lock for a second time. The members are equally divided in their choice of a President, and are unable to come to an election. They stand four to four on the Presidency question, just as they do on the Normal School Principalship. So far as the educational interests of the county are concerned, no harm will come if both dead-locks are indefinitely continued. It is of very little consequence whether the County Board of Education ever elects a President or not, and the failure to choose a Principal of the Normal School will save the County Treasury an expenditure of money for which no corresponding benefit is received. Let the fight go on by all means.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday; mostly firm early, and easier afterwards. Mess pork closed 10c per brl higher, at $15.80 for September and $15.85@15.87½ for October. Lard closed 15c per 100 lbs higher, at $10.15 cash and $9.95 for October. Meats were firmer, at 6⅛c for boxed shoulders, 8⅛c for do short ribs, and 8⅜c for do short clears. Lake freights were quiet, at 2¼c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were steady, at $1.08 per gallon. Flour was more active and firm. Wheat closed ⅛c lower, at 96⅛c for September and 97⅛c for October. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 43⅛c cash and 43⅜c for October. Oats closed ⅛@⅛c higher, at 31⅞c cash and 31⅞c for October. Rye was firmer, at 58¾@59¾c. Barley closed firm, at 72½c for October. Hogs were active and firm, at 5@10c advance, closing at $6.00@6.15 for light and $5.00@5.85 for heavy. The cattle market was active and 10@15c higher for good to choice grades. Sales were reported at $2.00@5.40. Sheep were firm, at $2.50@4.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $109.50 in greenbacks at the close.

The foreign dispatches this morning tell of a growing apprehension throughout Europe that the refusal of Turkey to agree to an armistice will precipitate the event so long dreaded—the active participation of Russia on the side of Servia and the outbreak of war between Russia and Turkey. In many quarters this result is deemed unavoidable, and it is said that the Italian Minister of War, foreseeing fresh complications in the East, intends to recall all officers and men now on furlough. All uncertainty concerning the issue of the battle of Alexinatz is set at rest by the announcement that the Turks have occupied that fortress.

It is gratifying to know that the Bridgeport Stench Committee has made a report, and that the General Committee on Sanitary Affairs has passed resolutions declaring that there is a stench which ought to be followed up and abolished. To be sure, a strong suspicion to this effect has been familiar to the nose of Chicago for two or three years, but it is important that the matter should be definitely settled by the report of a committee. An Executive Committee of Fifteen has been appointed to take charge of the whole matter, and at the present rapid rate of progress it may be confidently expected that in the course of a few years at furthest the exact location of the origin of the stench will be ascertained, and practical steps taken to abate the terrible nuisance.

The Democracy of Massachusetts, in Convention assembled, have had the temerity to nominate that self-exalted statesman and singularly-independent politician, the Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, as candidate for Governor of the Old Bay State. It has for some time been well understood that this course was advised by Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, whose sagacity in the matter of Gubernatorial nominations has recently been demonstrated. It has heretofore been a thing almost impossible for any party to reach any altitude of personal and political confidence that would warrant it in venturing to thus approach the man who holds himself so high above party as this representative of the great Presidential family. Mr. ADAMS' private life, as universally admitted, has been a blameless one, and his ability is unquestioned; yet his independent course in politics has been the means of raising up against him enemies in all existing parties. Not even the fact that for the time being Mr. ADAMS is enrolled as a Democrat will overcome the bitter prejudice entertained by the Irish-Americans of Massachusetts on account of his extreme hostility to the Fenian cause while United States Minister to England, nor gain for him the support of this important element in the voting strength of the State. Another serious disadvantage under which Mr. ADAMS labors is the fact that his opponent, nominated by the Republicans at Worcester on Tuesday, is one of the most popular men of his party, and one whose upright, straightforward course in politics has endeared him to the people of the old Commonwealth. As Mayor of Boston, as State legislator, and finally as Representative in Congress, the Hon. ALEXANDER H. RICE has always been a power for good and an example to his generation. There can be little doubt as to the choice of the people of Massachusetts.

THE SLANDER ON GOV. HAYES.

It was to be expected that the Democratic newspapers and politicians, finding it impossible to defend TILDEN against the charge of perjury while the witness against him was no other than TILDEN himself, would invent some story with the purpose of making HAYES appear equally black, and thus submitting their accustomed choice of evils. But certainly the Democrats would have been given more credit for fertility of invention than they have shown by taking up a personal tax return and falsifying the items and circumstances. We presumed that there was at least a basis for speculation in the charge that Gov. HAYES did not pay as much personal tax in 1874 and 1875 as he ought to have paid, but it seems there isn't even this much to it. The Democrats are precluded from even speculating thereon, inasmuch as a Democratic Board of Equalization has already taken up the return and reported that it was correct. If it had not been, the country would have heard of it long ago.

Nevertheless Gov. HAYES has not hesitated nor delayed to make a statement (which has been given to Gen. COMLY, of the *Ohio State Journal*) of all the facts. The basis of the charge was that HAYES, after inheriting the bulk of his uncle's fortune, did not return as much personal property as his uncle had returned before his death. His uncle BIRCHARD returned $9,982 in personalty, all of which was more than swallowed up by the obligations HAYES incurred to carry out certain projects for the Town of Fremont. He made no return of credits in personal property, because they were more than offset by the debts, which the Ohio law authorizes the taxpayer to deduct. The charge was made that he owned a piano on which he did not pay, though the fact is he owned no piano, but only rented one. Another charge was made that $33,000 was left him in personal property out of which to provide for certain bequests made by BIRCHARD; the fact is that not a dollar in money was left him for that purpose, but the bequests were to be paid out of the sale of real estate, and that is the reason three years were given in which to convert it. For the rest, all Gov. HAYES' personal property was listed at its full value, and some of it at more than its actual value, as subsequent sales of a portion of it proved. His personal property (exclusive of bank stock, on which the tax is paid by the bank and credits offset by indebtedness) was listed at $6,190 in 1874 and $5,710 in 1875, and would not have brought as much at a public sale.

We scarcely expect from the TILDEN newspapers any fair reproduction of this statement, which has been made freely and promptly, for the reason that Gov. TILDEN has made no statement, and probably will make none, showing that he did not make one or the other of the two affidavits attributed to him, one swearing that his entire income in 1862 was only $7,118, and the other that he received $20,000 from a single client in that year. So long as he confessed to having sworn to both these affidavits, the charge of perjury lies against him, and there will be a continued effort on the part of the Democrats to divert attention from it by charges against Mr. HAYES. But as the personal tax matter has been fully explained, as a Democratic Board of Equalization has already passed upon it, and as Gov. HAYES paid a tax on a larger sum than all his property would actually sell for, we advise the Chicago *Times* to fall back on its original charge that Gov. HAYES is a murderer, and stick to it. This is likely to be more effective, and as murder is admitted to be worse than perjury, TILDEN as a perjurer may possibly unload some of the public attention upon HAYES as a murderer. Still we fear it will not be possible for the Democrats to make the campaign "aggressive" so long as the TILDEN perjury requires an explanation which is not forthcoming.

THE LATEST DEMOCRATIC PLEA.

Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR having positively declined to be used for the poor purpose of carrying New York for TILDEN, he has so far yielded to the importunities of the politicians as to write a letter attributing his declination to his poor health, and asking his fellow-citizens to vote the Democratic ticket. The letter was not all the Democratic managers hoped for. The declining candidate did not "enthuse." He had no good words to say for the Democratic candidate for President or Vice-President. The tone was cold and indifferent. It was passed over to the State Central Committee, and by them returned to the writer to have some warmth infused into it; but SEYMOUR declined to accede to this as obstinately as he had refused to be a candidate for Governor, and the letter has finally been given to the public. The spleen of the man who once failed to be elected as a Democratic candidate, and who does not propose to assist anybody else in attaining a distinction denied to him, as also his well-known hostility to Gov. TILDEN, are not at all concealed in his letter. The letter is really little more than an apology for the Democratic party, and the strongest plea made for Democratic success is that the party will not be able to do much mischief even if it shall succeed in electing TILDEN. He says:

> While the Republicans demand unchecked power, the Democratic party, which divides with them the population of our country, seeks by the election of a President and a majority of the House of Representatives to gain a voice in the councils of the nation. Its success will not enable it to pass nor to repeal laws without the assent of its opponents in the Senate. The largest share of power and patronage will still be left in the hands of the Republic . . . . On our part we offer our candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency and the majority of the House of Representatives to represent the Democratic party in its efforts for reform. On the other hand, let the Republican Senate and the great army of officials represent their organization. Then coming elections can be decided in view of their respective exhibitions of ability, virtue, and patriotism.

There could scarcely be a more outspoken confession of the peculiar weakness of the Democratic party in this campaign. Mr. SEYMOUR might almost as well have said: "I know that the Confederates of the South, who are the ruling element of the Democratic party, are irreconcilable; I know that the chief end of the party is office; I know that there is sufficient reason to apprehend great peril to the nation from the ascendency of the Democrats,—*but*, they can at best only obtain partial control, and their capacity for evil-doing will be held in check for a time by the Republican majority in the Senate." Surely never was so weak a plea made for any party in the world. "Give us a part of the offices," says Mr. SEYMOUR in effect, "and place us in such a position at least where we can successfully prevent any further development of Republican principles and prepare the way for a Confederate revolution."

Mr. SEYMOUR is only partly correct in his assertion that the Democratic party will be comparatively harmless in case TILDEN be elected. It is true that the Democrats cannot directly get control of the Senate, even conceding to them every Southern State along with New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and California, which would elect TILDEN. They would only gain five, or at most six, Senators over their present roster by reason of the termination of service next year of the Republican Senators from those States, which they will probably carry if they elect TILDEN. They will gain one in Mississippi, LAMAR already being elected in place of ALCORN; one in Arkansas in place of CLAYTON; one in New Jersey in place of FRELINGHUYSEN; one in South Carolina in place of ROBERTSON; and two in Louisiana, one in place of WEST and the other to fill the vacancy,—that is, conceding that they carry all the States they expect to elect TILDEN, including all the Southern States. There are now thirty Democrats in the Senate, and this gain would give them thirty-six, or three less than a majority, including the Senators from Colorado, which will be represented. The other Senators whose terms expire next year are either Democrats who will be succeeded by Democrats, or Republicans who will be succeeded by Republicans. The latter are ANTHONY of Rhode Island (already re-elected), BOUTWELL of Massachusetts, CRAGIN of New Hampshire (to succeed whom ROLLINS has been elected), FERRY of Michigan, HARVEY of Kansas, HITCHCOCK of Nebraska, LOGAN of Illinois, MORRILL of Maine (BLAINE), and WINDOM of Minnesota. Nobody imagines that any of these vacancies will be filled by Democrats. But TILDEN's success will probably carry with it a gain of seven more Senators two years from now; for, if he carries New York, that State will then probably elect a Democratic successor to CONKLING, who goes out in 1879; Florida will elect a Democrat to succeed CONOVER in 1879; Arkansas a Democrat to succeed DORSEY in 1879; Indiana a Democrat to succeed MORTON in 1879; South Carolina a Democrat to succeed PATTERSON in 1879; California a Democrat to succeed SARGENT in 1879; and Alabama a Democrat to succeed SPENCER in 1879. This would give the Democrats, after 1879, 43 Senators out of the 76 during the two last years of TILDEN's Administration.

The situation would be then, if TILDEN carry all the Southern States, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and California, that for two years the President and Senate will be at loggerheads as during JOHNSON's Administration, with the same kind but a larger degree of political evils as a result; during the following two years the Democrats would have the President and both Houses of Congress, and the people of the United States would be powerless to avert the danger threatened by the Confederates of the South, who will be in absolute control of the Democratic caucus. Mr. SEYMOUR could not well have chosen a more unfortunate reference to the result of TILDEN's election. If there is reason to be apprehensive of the conduct of the party supporting TILDEN for President, as Mr. SEYMOUR virtually admits, then why give them the power to impede the work and progress of the Republican party at once, and place them in a position to encompass absolute control of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government within two years? Two years of a divided responsibility, with the advantage on the side of the Confederates, and two years of absolute Confederate supremacy, is the prospect to which Mr. SEYMOUR invites attention, and it is certainly not attractive.

THE "BAYONET RULE."

There is a loud lament from the Southern and a fierce protest from the Northern Confederates against what is styled Secretary CAMERON's "bayonet order," directing that the military in the Southern States be placed at the most convenient points, subject to the orders of the proper officers, to suppress violence and disorder and to protect all persons seeking to vote. These people affect to be alarmed, and cry out that the Government by "bayonet rule" intends to coerce and "intimidate" the gentle, meek, sensitive shot-gun and revolver Ku-Klux, and prevent them voting! These Confederates, who have no law for the colored people but the pistol, the knife, and the bloodhound, are indignant because the Government of the United States places a company of mounted cavalry in each district where violence is anticipated, to prevent the murder, or maltreatment, or intimidation of the unarmed, weak, and defenseless race in the exercise of their right to vote. The people of the United States have decreed that the freedmen shall be citizens of the United States, and have and exercise all the political privileges of citizens. This act was not done merely that the negro should have the political defense resulting from the ballot, nor that he should have a voice in the choice of rulers, and in the making of the laws; it was done also that the country might have a body of freemen, citizens, clothed with and exercising the political powers of citizens for the national defense against those who had but lately been arrayed in arms against the nation. The freedman was elevated from bondage that he, standing on a political equality, might as a voter defend and protect his own personal liberties, and in so doing defend and maintain the liberties of the whole people, and the authority and supremacy of the Union against all its enemies. The right of these colored people to vote is a right guaranteed by the Constitution, and founded upon the highest regard for the national safety. These men as slaves were a constant menace to the peace and stability of the Union; they were as property the incentive to rebellion, and a national weakness. It cost the nation hosts of lives and millions of money to suppress the slaveholders' Rebellion. These negroes were then, as part of the American people and defenders and friends of the Union, armed with the ballot, and authorized to employ it in their own defense.

These Confederates have a wholesale motive in silencing these negro voters. In the first place, they gratify their life-long hatred of the colored race, and defeat the elevation of the colored men to political equality; in the next place, they rob the Union of its only political friends and defenders in the Rebel States; and lastly, the Confederates are enabled to grasp and retain possession of the State Governments as absolutely as when the negroes were slaves, and white men sold them as chattels.

For ten years—ever since these people were compelled by force to lay down their arms—they have cowardly and brutally pursued the negro. They have been merciless. The weakness, ignorance, and poverty of the colored people appealed to the humane feelings of mankind. Their helplessness ought to have disarmed anger, while, on the contrary, it has provoked relentless cruelty. Age nor sex has been spared. They have punished these people for becoming free, and the negro, except as a slave, is regarded by them as beyond the pale of humanity. This cruelty has been confined to no rank in society. The whole white population has rejoiced in the massacres, and has defended the brutalities that would disgrace even the Comanches. The immediate object is to drive the negro from politics; to teach them that their participation in political matters is but to provoke their murder. This intimidation has gone so far that even in South Carolina and Mississippi, where the negroes are in a large majority, they dare not hold a Republican meeting, because to do so is to invite the attendance of the murderous gangs of White-Liners, who are sure to create a disturbance in which the negroes are subjected to all manner of outrages, including assassination.

The Government, acting in obedience to law, and at the express solicitation of the Democratic House of Representatives, has ordered that the Federal troops stationed in these White-League States shall afford the colored people the protection which pertains to them as citizens, and which all citizens may justly claim of the Government. The presence of these troops has the wholesome effect of stopping these murderous proceedings, because the cowardly brute who scourges men, kills children, and shoots down unarmed men has a terrible fear of the cavalry man in the blue coat.

The people of the United States demand that this killing, and whipping, and burning, to prevent these people from voting, shall stop, and the employment of the troops to protect these colored people in their homes, in their families, and their lives, as well as in their right to vote, will be sustained by the moral sentiment of the nation. Humanity demands the armed intervention, political honesty and fair elections demand it, and national safety and national peace and union all require that this murder shall cease, and that every man entitled to vote shall have the liberty to do so, cost what it may.

TILDEN'S TESTIMONY AGAINST TILDEN.

The feeble effort of the Chicago *Times* to divert the public attention from the charge of perjury made against SAMUEL J. TILDEN by its speculations as to whether or not Gov. HAYES paid as large a State tax as he ought to have paid on his personal property is likely to be a dismal failure. The Republican press have not raised the question simply as to whether Mr. TILDEN paid as much tax as he ought to have paid in a certain year or term of years, estimating his property at certain millions of dollars which it is *supposed* to be worth. They have not vaguely and indefinitely charged that Mr. TILDEN may have had more property than he pretended to have when the tax-gatherer came around. Such a charge is easily made against every man, whether a candidate for President or not, and it is so common that it no longer arrests attention. Nor is it worthy in any case of serious consideration, because no man can judge positively of the condition of another man's private affairs, or estimate another's private possessions at their real value. A good many men who have been believed to be millionaires have turned out at death, or by their own confessions in bankrupt courts, to be insolvent. But in Mr. TILDEN's case, the only witness who has been summoned is Mr. TILDEN himself, by citing his two sworn statements, as follows:

On Dec. 26, 1863, Mr. TILDEN swore to a return under oath in which he said:

"I hereby certify that the following is a true and faithful statement of the gains, profits, or income of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of the City of New York, and County of New York, State of New York, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interests, dividends, salary, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, or from any other source whatever, from 1st day of January to 31st day of December, 1862, both days inclusive, and subject to an income tax under the Excise laws of the United States. Income from all sources, $7,118."

In his answer to the complaint in the Circuit Court of the United States, in the suit of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company against himself and others, which answer was filed recently, Mr. TILDEN swore under oath as follows:

"That for such services the defendant, TILDEN, made a charge of $10,000 against said second-mortgage bondholders, and the said charge was paid by or on behalf of said second-mortgage bondholders on the 17th of October, 1862: . . . that the defendant, TILDEN, for a part of his services aforesaid, also made a charge of the like sum of $10,000 on account of professional services rendered to the first-mortgage bondholders and the Receivers, which was paid to him by the said AZARIAH C. FLAGG, . . . and which payment appears under date of Nov. 7, 1862, in a statement annexed to the first report aforesaid, as having been receipted for by the said TILDEN, 'on account of professional services.'"

Now, as these two statements, both sworn to by Mr. TILDEN, are mutually contradictory and exclusive one of the other, it is legitimate to inquire which of them is false, and the probabilities are all in favor of the theory that Mr. TILDEN in 1876 swore to the truth in regard to the receipt of the $20,000 in 1862, and therefore that he swore falsely when he, in 1863, made an affidavit that his income for the previous year from all sources was only $7,118. There was no purpose for Mr. TILDEN's swearing the Alton & Terre Haute Company paid him $20,000 in 1862 unless he actually received it; but there was a purpose in his swearing that his income from all sources for that year was only $7,118, viz.: to avoid the payment of the income tax on what he received over and above that amount. There are other reasons for believing that Mr. TILDEN swore to the truth in his recent statement, and therefore swore falsely in 1863. One of these is that it is known his habit was to charge exorbitant fees, as confirmed by the statement that in the same year he charged the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Company $25,000, and the Chicago & Northwestern $20,000, for services rendered. Another reason is that Mr. TILDEN swore his income was less than that of other lawyers who had no great railway clients at enormous fees; as, for instance, in the same year EDWIN D. STOUGHTON returned his income subject to taxation at $20,000, WILLIAM M. EVARTS at $22,500, DANIEL LORD at $29,324, CHARLES O'CONOR at $34,097, WILLIAM C. BARRETT at $15,256, SAMUEL (now Judge) BLATCHFORD at $14,127, and JAMES T. BRADY at $7,157. Yet Mr. TILDEN swore his income was only $7,118. There are many other reasons, which have been more or less enumerated, to believe that, of his two contradictory statements under oath, that one is false in which he swore his entire income for 1862 was only $7,118, and that one true in which he swore that he received $20,000 from a single client in that year.

When the Chicago *Times* or any other Democratic newspaper can produce two sworn statements by Gov. HAYES in one of which he virtually swears that he swore falsely in the other, it will be time to make this an offset to TILDEN's perjury; but, in the meantime, no partisan speculations as to what tax Gov. HAYES ought to have paid in a certain year is likely to command attention. In fact, the adoption of such speculations as the only answer to be made to TILDEN's evidence against himself is a confession that TILDEN's perjury cannot be explained or defended, and that the only hope is to paint HAYES equally as black. Then why not adhere at once to the charge of murder which the *Times* has made against Gov. HAYES? It is a great deal more startling, and the evidence of HAYES' guilt as a murderer is, at the worst, stronger than mere speculation as to his personal property and tax. Besides, "murder will out," but tax-returns can hardly be verified when the man who has sworn to them subsequently swears that they were false, as TILDEN has done.

A SAMPLE MISSISSIPPI POLITICIAN.

Col. S. M. MEEK, of Mississippi, is a good sample of the Democratic politicians of that State. Col. MEEK not being known to fame in the North, we may state that he is a famous orator, a prominent lawyer, and that he was selected by the Democratic party to represent the existing State Government before the Senate Investigating Committee. Occupying such an elevated position and being a representative man, we may naturally look to Col. MEEK for a development of Democratic policy in that State, or, as it is now called, "The Mississippi Plan." Examining his record, we find that the "Plan" is exactly what it has been charged to be by the Republican newspapers, and exactly what it was affirmed to be by the witnesses before the Oxford Grand Jury. His record is an interesting one. During the State campaign, Col. MEEK made a speech at the Capital of the State, in which he laid down the true Democratic doctrine of local self-government. The following is an extract from the speech as reported by the Democratic press:

> Why this state of feverish excitement which I find existing at the Capital? Why? I will tell you why. It is because we are full, and our blood is hot with the determination that the Caucasian race must, can, and *shall* rule the nigger. [Enthusiastic applause.] Reason and argument cannot longer control the white people of this country, for I tell you our blood is hot, and while we will be just to the nigger, we are going to make him understand that we must and shall rule. Now, the speaker added, some niggers don't like to be called niggers, but, let me ask, what are they if not niggers, and why shall we not call them niggers? Just then the eye of the orator caught sight of the solitary colored man in the audience, who sat in the gallery, and he exclaimed: "Now, that nigger up in the gallery with his hat on, that one stooping down, evidently don't like to be called a nigger, but he will submit, for I tell you our blood is hot, and we are feverish with the determination that the Caucasian race shall rule the nigger." This was one of the most brilliant passages in his speech, and was greeted with a round of applause. This was followed by a glowing tribute to JEFFERSON DAVIS on the part of the speaker, and the audience insisted on stopping him to give three cheers for the distinguished ex-President.

This is a categorical statement of Democratic doctrine, namely, that the Caucasian blood being hot, the Caucasian race shall rule the nigger, notwithstanding the fact that the nigger, under the laws, has equal rights with the Caucasian. Col. MEEK's record does not stop with a mere enunciation of doctrine. He put the doctrine into practical effect. A Republican citizen of Columbus, where MEEK resides, testified before the Oxford Grand Jury as follows:

> On the evening preceding the election I saw SAM MEEK and Capt. W. W. HUMPHREYS; they said you *must* represent some of our men—that is, we must vote for some of the Democrats; that we must vote for their men. I told them I wanted to vote for Mr. LEWIS [the Republican candidate for Sheriff]. They said there would be the devil to pay next day. There was going to be shooting done. It was Col. MEEK who said the devil would be to pay to-morrow.

MAX NATHAN, another witness before this jury, testified how MEEK helped secure the triumphant victory of local self-government, as follows:

> MAX NATHAN, being recalled, states that Col. S. M. MEEK came into the room where he had the box containing the tickets voted, and approached the box with some tickets rolled up in his hand, and placed his hand on the box, with the tickets over the hole in the box; *that he suspected Col. MEEK of putting the tickets in the box, and did not turn his head—to avoid seeing him do it.*

Taking these three extracts together, it is not difficult to understand what local self-government means in Mississippi. It means that, the Caucasian blood being hot, the nigger shall be ruled by the Caucasian, and shall not have the rights of citizenship guaranteed him by the Fifteenth Amendment. It means that the negro shall be intimidated by mob rule and murder. It means that, when these threats do not work, then the ballot-box shall be stuffed. It means that the negro shall not be recognized as a citizen at all, but that the supremacy of the Caucasian shall be maintained as it was in the days of slavery, and that the negro, as a citizen of the United States, shall have no more political privilege, either in voting or holding office, than he had as a slave. By the operation of Col. MEEK's plan of local self-government, the Republican majorities of 1873 were wiped out in 1875, and counties that in the former year polled a Republican vote of three to one were carried in the latter by immense Democratic majorities. Col. MEEK's plan, which is the general plan all over the State, will be used again this fall to carry the State for TILDEN and HENDRICKS. There is a feverish determination that the Caucasian race shall rule the niggers, and if threats, intimidation, mob law, and murder cannot accomplish it, the plan of stuffing the ballot-boxes, which Mr. TILDEN and Boss TWEED inaugurated in 1868, can be relied upon. Col. MEEK has shown what the Caucasian race can do when its blood is hot.

The Chicago *Times* of yesterday, in the first column of its editorial page, says:

> The name of the man who is to *defeat* CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for Governor of Massachusetts in November is ALEXANDER H. RICE.

The Chicago *Times* of yesterday, in the first column of its editorial page, says:

> Gov. RICE's renomination in Massachusetts yesterday gives the Democratic Convention which meets to-day a chance to name the man *who will carry Massachusetts*, not only for himself, but for TILDEN as well,—CHARLES F. ADAMS.

The rock-rooted Bourbon pays his money, and can take his choice.

PERSONAL.

Mayor Heath's motto—"In his signibus, vincemus."

A novel by Philip Gilbert Hamerton is announced.

Signs of the times must not project more than three feet.

All signs fail, when the policeman's measure condemns them.

The Herzegovina color has taken rank with the Magenta and Solferino. It is bloody red.

Pope's villa at Twickenham, the result in substance of his translations, is to be sold at auction.

William D. Howells is a delegate to the Massachusetts Republican State Convention. The critic in politics!

L'Art, the French journal, has been reduced in price, and now sells for only $36 per annum. Who'll buy?

Commodore Vanderbilt is slowly but steadily getting weaker, and his physicians believe he cannot survive many days.

McCall, the murderer of "Wild Bill," has been arrested at Laramie City, and will probably be tried and punished as he deserves.

Yellow-fever has appeared at Savannah in a malignant form, and such residents of the city as have the means are departing for cooler regions.

Lucy Hooper quotes Prosper Merrimee as having said to the elder Dumas: "What a pity it is that you were not brought up by your son!"

The Prince of Wales during his European tour danced a good deal with a certain Countess Tolstor; his wife, meanwhile, vegetated at the Isle of Wight.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, was a passenger in the steamer Berlin, which arrived from Europe Monday. The Irish rifle team came on the same vessel.

Mr. John B. Gough has in his possession four large volumes, in which are written the names of 140,000 persons who have taken the pledge of temperance at his solicitation.

Jesse Pomeroy, the boy-murderer, has made several attempts to break jail, and his keepers are heartily glad to have him transferred to the Penitentiary, as he will be, in accordance with his commuted sentence.

Gen. Lew Wallace's new tragedy "Commodus" is not favorably spoken of by so well-disposed a critic as the editor of the *Literary World*, who was the first to puff Gen. Wallace's novel, "The Fair God," into fame.

In printing a communication dated June 24 from Col. Gordon, the London *Times* says: "Our readers will be glad to hear that he does not complain of bad health, in spite of his two years' sojourn in one of the deadliest portions of Africa."

Mr. Disraeli's former seat in the House of Commons is to be contested. It was supposed that Mr. Fremantle would go in without opposition, but "a candidate representing one of the most popular families of the county" has been announced.

The Montana men in the Black Hills have voted down a proposition to organize a government for Deadwood City, and have passed resolutions declaring hanging the penalty for wrong-doing, and Judge Lynch the court before whom all bad characters shall be brought.

A correspondent of the Omaha *Herald* says the conviction is gaining ground at Cheyenne that it was a friendly camp of Indians which Gen. Crook attacked on the 17th of June. It is not supposed that he intended to strike friendly Indians, but that he made a mistake.

Charles McDevitt, the oldest member of the New York Typographical Union, was buried Sunday. One of the attendants upon the funeral was Thurlow Weed, who nigh 60 years ago was a fellow-workman of deceased. McDevitt was aged 77 years. He began working in New York in 1816. The first tract issued by the American Tract Society was set up by him.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Gardner House—J. M. Barrett, Baltimore; J. S. Chamberlain, Cambridge, Ill.; G. P. McAdam, Washington; the Hon. J. A. Crawford, Davenport; O. Whiting and wife, Washington; E. H. Belknap, Galesburg; F. D. Tower, Albany; S. J. Joyce, Gilman, Ia.; William Miller, Orchard, Ia.; Mrs. William Allen, Davenport.... *Grand Pacific*—John Chadwick, Madison, Wis.; F. G. Saltonstall, New York; S. H. Laflin, St. Louis; Watson B. Hall, Racine College; G. H. Cate, Wolfeboro, N.H.; A. J. Aikens, Milwaukee; B. M. Davidson, St. Paul; J. M. Bonnell, Youngstown, O.; B. D. Babcock, Cleveland; D. P. Casement, Painesville, O.; G. P. Leathers and John Hawkins, New Orleans.... *Palmer House*—H. G. Hollingsworth, Shanghai, China; Mr. Wambope, Scotland; M. Birch, England; James Spensley, Mineral Point, Wis.; A. K. Ingraham, New York; William Blatt, Yankton; J. C. Winter, Detroit; G. Fortaly and F. Dedde, Rouen, France; E. C. Worth and Capt. Gilling, England; A. Corbett Scott and W. B. Scott, Scotland; Charles Van der Vin, John Devries, Oscar Dhains, and J. B. Beeke, Antwerp, Belgium; Count A. de Oultremount, Brussels; F. A. Krupp and Dr. Schmidt, Germany; Gen. W. W. Grier, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, and Gen. George A. Otis, United States Army; Capt. W. R. Maise and Gen. G. W. Schofield, United States Army.... *Tremont House*—The Hon. George Graffe, Philadelphia; Gen. M. L. Weeder, St. Louis; Dr. S. A. Coleman, Oconto, Wis.; R. W. Champion, New York; the Hon. John Tyffe, Keokuk; C. S. Gallagher, Connecticut; J. R. Fithian, Buffalo; M. A. Weaver, Bedford, Ia.; Gen. J. H. Rice, Washington; Judge J. K. McBride, Salt Lake City; the Hon. John Hoffman, Mendota; Gen. W. H. Gano, New Orleans; Prof. C. W. Kochrelo, Lincoln, Ill.; the Hon. Jonathan Turner, Burlington.... *Sherman House*—The Hon. John Turner, Marshalltown, Ia.; J. G. Cornue, Clinton, Ia.; the Hon. G. H. Parker, Davenport; J. Jirvis Edwards, England; the Hon. C. B. Cummings, Pekin; the Hon. J. T. Bullard, Chatsworth; Thomas A. Galt, Sterling.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Meeting of the National Association at Saratoga.

Horace White, of Chicago, Contributes a Paper on the Silver Question.

Reading of Other Papers on Municipal Debts and Legal Education.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Among those attending the Social Science Association are the Rev. Dr. Theodore Woolsey, President Porter, Francis Wayland, Prof. Summer, all of Yale College; Judge Hoadley, Cincinnati; Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis; President White, Cornell University; Prof. Hammond, Iowa University; Prof. G. W. Dwight, New York; William E. Dodge, Isaac Sherman, S. B. Chittenden, George Walker, D. B. Eaton, Charles A. Peabody, W. W. McFarland, Charles Nordhoff, New York City; Mr. Von Studintz, Prussian Labor Commissioner; J. M. Barnard; B. F. Nowise, D. F. Lincoln, George G. Angell, Edward Atkinson, Elizur Wright, E. H. Derby, Boston; Daniel Harris, Washington; G. Ladden, Springfield; ex-Gov. Hoffman; Horace White, Chicago; R. F. Davis, Fall River; Lafayette Foster, Connecticut; Durbin Ward, Cincinnati; J. N. Gregory, Illinois Agricultural College; Henry B. Baker, Michigan.

In the debate following the papers of George Walker and Horace White read this afternoon on the silver question, B. F. Nowise, G. Bradford, Edward Atkinson, of Boston; Thomas Balch, of Philadelphia; Prof. Summer, S. B. Chittenden, and Mr. Von Studintz, of Prussia, took part, advocating a gold standard, and S. D. Horton favored silver.

On the papers read by L. L. Delafield and D. B. Eaton, of New York, and George A. Magill, of Washington, on "Legal Education," Dr. Anderson, of Rochester; Prof. Wells, of Ann Arbor; Francis Wayland, of New Haven; Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis, and Prof. Hammond, of Iowa, spoke in the discussion. The general opinion favored a higher course of study and stricter examination for admission to the Bar.

A paper on "Municipal Debts," by Daniel L. Harris, elicited discussion by Messrs. Bradford and Derby, of Boston, the latter questioning the inferences of Mr. Harris that the cities of Massachusetts will soon become bankrupt if they do not stop incurring debts.

D. B. Eaton's paper on "Elective Judiciary," read in the evening, attracted a large and attentive audience, while there was also a good audience to listen to the paper of George T. Angell, on "Prevention of Crime," read in another place.

ABSTRACT OF MR. HORACE WHITE'S PAPER ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

Mr. White said it was necessary at the outset to establish our definitions. He would use the word value to signify general purchasing power and the word price to signify the variations of silver with reference to gold. The value or purchasing power of the precious metals with reference to general commodities had varied, according to the best computations, between 1782 and 1865 as follows, their value in 1782 being represented by 100:

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1782	100	1820	97
1790	117	1849	156
1793	101	1865	128
1809	63		

During two centuries prior to the year 1870 the market ratio of silver to gold had ranged between the figures 14½ to 1 and 15½ to 1, their total variation in that time being a trifle less than 7 per cent. This percentage represents the decline in the price of silver from 1670 to 1870. If the decline had been continuous and uniform it would have been only 35-1000 of 1 per cent per annum. But

A PHENOMENAL CHANGE

occurred after the discovery of gold in California and Australia, which quadrupled the production of that metal for several years, that of silver remaining stationary. Under the influence of this extraordinary flood of new gold, there was an advance in the price of silver of about 4 per cent in ten years. But in 1859 the decline in the price of silver recommenced, notwithstanding the annual production of gold continued to be nearly double that of silver. These facts proved conclusively that a new demand for gold had sprung up in the world corresponding to the new supply. Statistics showed that France alone took into her circulation during nine years following the discoveries in California and Australia an amount of gold equal to two-thirds of the whole product of those gold-fields, while the three countries, France, Great Britain, and the United States, coined over $2,000,000,000 of gold in sixteen years, from 1851 to 1866, against $1,000,000,000 in the preceding fifty years. It appears, therefore, that any great decline in the value or purchasing-power of gold, or any great advance in the price of silver, was prevented from taking place by

AN INCREASED DEMAND

for the former metal. There was no disturbing legislation of any magnitude or consequence in any part of the world during the period when this immense outflow and absorption of gold took place.

The cause of this general thirst for gold in preference to silver must be looked for in the attributes of the metal itself, and is undoubtedly to be found in its greater convenience. Thirty thousand dollars in silver weighs a ton, while the same value resides in 110 pounds avoirdupois of gold. For all purposes for which metallic money is employed in sums greater than $5, whether for carrying in the pocket, for storing up the reserves of banks, for settling balances of international trade, or for hoarding, gold is more convenient than silver in the proportion of 15 or 16 to 1. This popularity or preference is

NOT CONFERRED BY LEGISLATION,

and cannot be taken away by legislation. It exists in countries where the silver standard prevails, as well as in countries under the gold standard, though not to the same extent, and is evidently increasing rather than diminishing in the world generally.

A table was here introduced showing the progressive decline in the price of silver from 1783 to the present time,—the total decline in that period being about 17 per cent, of which 11 per cent had taken place within three years.

The question to be considered is, whether it is expedient in an economic sense for the United States to restore the double standard, or to remonetize silver. There has never been any double standard in our country in fact, however it may have been in theory and in law, and there is no such thing in any part of the world to-day, for the reason that the varying market ratio of the two metals will not allow it to continue, however nicely it may have been adjusted at any particular time. One of the two metals will be the standard and the other will be merchandise invariably, in accordance with law or in spite of law. There may be an optional standard, but there cannot be a double standard. The practical question to be considered is, whether it is wise for this country to adopt

THE SILVER STANDARD,

and to adopt it on the basis of 16 to 1.

The first objection to this is, that it would cause the United States to purchase an indefinite amount of silver at much more than it is worth. Our legal ratio of silver to gold being 16 to 1, while the market ratio is 18 to 1, then, on the hypothesis that specie payments are restored in this country, or likely to be soon, our markets will be pounced upon by foreigners, and our wheat, pork, cotton, tobacco, etc., bought in large quantities on speculation. This would be really a speculation in silver, and would probably carry the price of that metal up temporarily to our legal ratio, which is about 59d sterling per ounce. But after the surplus silver of the world should have been unloaded upon us in this fashion the operation of those natural laws which have caused the present surplus would recommence, and

THE PRICE WOULD AGAIN FALL.

But probably some other nation now vexed with the silver standard would take advantage of our action to change to the gold standard at our expense. At any rate, we shall have bought a great quantity of silver at a high price in order to sell it afterwards at a lower price, and foreigners will have sold it to us at a high price, in order to buy it back at a lower price.

OTHER OBJECTIONS

to the remonetization of silver are, that it would diminish the value or purchasing power of wages and fixed incomes; that it would make all deposits in banks, trust companies, and life-insurance policies payable in a currency presumably less valuable than that in which such deposits were made; and that it would give us a less stable currency than we now have, as judged by the experience of the past few years, and, therefore, make the business of the country more a game of chance than it is at present.

The advantages claimed for it are visionary and delusive, and do not in any case offset the foregoing objections. These

SUPPOSED ADVANTAGES

are that it would enable us to pay debts abroad, and especially interest on the public debt, in a less valuable metal than gold. But the larger portion of our bonded debt held abroad other than the national debt (that is, bonds of railway and other corporations) are payable specifically in gold, and therefore would not be affected by

the remonetization of silver. As to the portion not payable specifically in gold, the corporations owing them will estimate the effect of silver payments on their credit, and will avail themselves of the privilege, or not, according to the effect it will have upon their credit in negotiating future loans, and according to the necessity of using their credit from time to time.

The same principles apply to

THE GOVERNMENT DEBT.

A saving of 1 per cent interest, compounded annually, will amount in sixteen years to $800,000,000, or one-half of the principal. Whether the commercial world will lend us money on equally favorable terms after the intention to pay in silver is announced, is the question commended to us by enlightened self-interest. All loans actually negotiated since the legal demonetization of silver, including the pending 4½ per cent loan, are, of course, payable in gold, whatever may be said of others. The success of the 4½ per cent funding operation is, therefore, no criterion for any funding experiments based on silver.

But an act of Congress remonetizing silver would

NOT RESTORE SPECIE PAYMENTS.

It would merely cause greenbacks and National Bank notes to decline in value, giving us three legal tenders instead of two, and would add to the other perturbations of greenbacks the perturbations of silver,—i. e., of the metal in which they are redeemable. Its first effect would be to lessen the value of the money in every man's pocket.

Remonetization *without* specie resumption will not bring any additional silver into use, and hence will not sustain the price of that metal or check its decline. *With* specie resumption, it will bring into use only so much as the habits of our people will enable us to carry in our circulation.

The use of a silver currency will

NOT CAUSE BUSINESS TO REVIVE,

since it presupposes the purchase of a large amount of silver bullion, which, in its effect upon business, is of the same nature as an additional tax. Such a tax might be profitably paid for the procurement of a superior tool for the transaction of business, but not for an inferior one.

The adoption of the silver standard (without the use of a silver currency) will not bring better times, but rather the reverse, since it will introduce a new element of uncertainty into business,—that is, it will still further impair confidence.

Allowing that all is true which is said concerning the evils of the universal demonetization of silver (which is yet a long way off), they are such as the United States alone

CANNOT POSSIBLY PREVENT,

and can scarcely retard. We can at least keep ourselves clear of any large share of the loss by not having any great stock of silver on hand when the predicted crash comes. Legislation, whether national or international, cannot materially enlarge the demand for silver, any more than for copper, or iron, or cotton. In other words, legislation cannot cause mankind to desire more of a thing than they do desire.

It behooves us, who have no great stock of silver on hand to suffer a loss by, to await the course of events, to see what other nations are likely to do, and especially to take time to study this question in its economic aspects instead of arguing it exclusively in its legal aspects. It may be very fascinating, this idea of paying the interest on the public debt in silver, but if it foots up a loss to the payer as well as the payee few persons will be in favor of it.

Some of the foregoing arguments may be objected to on the ground that silver has

NOT REALLY FALLEN

since 1873, but that gold has risen in value. But it should be remembered that, for several years prior to 1873, we were moving on a scale of unnaturally high prices. A financial crash then took place, and we have been moving on a descending scale of prices ever since. According to the best information obtainable, the gold prices of commodities at the present time are about the same they were in 1860; that is to say, the value of gold is about the same now that it was sixteen years ago. But we know that the gold price of silver has fallen about 15 per cent since 1860; that is, its value has fallen by that amount in that space of time, although it will probably purchase more of general commodities now than it would in 1873. If there be an increasing demand for gold in the world without a corresponding supply, its value must eventually rise, but there is no sufficient evidence to show that the rise has yet made itself felt.

Mr. White said he had not touched upon the

LEGAL OR MORAL ASPECTS

of the subject, because they were wholly foreign to the economic questions involved. All such discussions end where this one begins. We have the right to exchange old lamps for new ones, or gold dollars for silver ones, but the question whether it would be judicious and business-like to do so is a question by itself, and is not to be settled by a reference to Magna Charta or Story on the Constitution.

THE INDIANS.

THE ANNUAL CONTRACTS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 6.—Bids for Indian supplies, referred to in these dispatches a day or two ago, were opened to-day at the Lindell Hotel by Indian-Commissioner Smith, the President of the Board of Indian Commissioners, Gen. C. B. Fisk, and others. The bids were numerous, and mostly from the West. The awards will probably not be made for several days. It is said that the lowest bids are some 20 per cent lower than last year.

HORSE SENSE.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 6.—Henry Homens, who arrived at Sidney yesterday, reports that Sioux Jim and family came into Red Cloud Agency Aug. 29, ult. The commanding officer instituted a search for them through Agency Indians. They were found by American Horse, Chief of one of the bands at the Agency, but Jim refused to surrender his arms, whereupon American Horse shot and killed him, taking the family prisoners.

THE AGENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Secretary Chandler expresses his readiness to allow the military authorities to assume control of such Indian Agencies as are likely to be threatened by returning hostile bands until all apprehension of trouble is removed, and will co-operate with Gen. Sheridan's suggestion.

FIRES.

ST. HYACINTHE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 6.—Important information has been received by a representative insurance agent, which he does not feel warranted in yet making fully public, but expresses the opinion that the great conflagration at St. Hyacinthe was the result of a conspiracy which will soon be made known. Besides Blanchette, one Le Beuf has also been arrested. A public meeting of citizens was held in the Mechanics' Institute to-night, with the object of organizing means for affording relief to the impoverished citizens of the burned city.

EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 6.—A dwelling-house, owned by E. A. Bigham, and barn, burned this forenoon, together with all its contents. Loss, $1,400. Insured in the Watertown Company for $1,000.

AT DURHAM, CAN.

TORONTO, Can., Sept. 6.—A fire in Durham yesterday burned the Argyle Hotel, the registry office of Trinity Church, and half a dozen dwellings. The loss is $25,000.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 68 at 9 p. m. was caused by a small fire in the grain elevator of Neeley & Hamilton, at No. 295 Grove street, due to an overheated steam-box.

THE STEAMBOAT INTEREST.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 6.—The fifth annual session of the National Board of Steam Navigation was begun here to-day. About sixty delegates were present, representing all parts of the country.

Thomas Sherlock, of Cincinnati, Chairman of the Executive Committee, made a long report.

The Hon. J. H. Hopkins, of Pittsburg, present by invitation, made an address on "Steamboat Interests, Its Magnitude and Public Importance."

The Board then adjourned until 3 p. m., when an executive session was held. The regular open session was resumed in the evening.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Allen, Jr., Buffalo; First Vice-President, Thomas Clyde, Philadelphia; Second Vice-President, R. H. Woolfolk, Louisville, Ky.

Pittsburg was selected as the place for holding the next annual session of the Board, commencing the first Wednesday of September, 1877.

A resolution to memorialize Congress to remove the obstructions in the Ohio River at the falls at Louisville, so as to dispense with the canal was discussed, and the subject finally referred to a special committee.

FOREIGN.

Turkish Troops Finally Occupy the Alexinatz Fortifications.

Turkey Not Inclined to Accept the Advice of Great Britain.

The Porte Refuses to Consent to the Proposed Armistice.

A Turco-Russian War Therefore Deemed Inevitable.

Extracts from Gladstone's Pamphlet on the Bulgarian Atrocities.

He Would Exclude Turkey from Administrative Control in the Provinces.

THE WAR.

NOTHING DEFINITE.

BELGRADE, Sept. 6.—The Minister of War has not yet had a word from Gen. Tchernayeff for two days. The Turks are reported marching on Kragujevatz, where are important Government works. They are also between Alexinatz and Deligrad. Both sides claim a victory in the engagement between the Turks and the Army of the Yavor.

The Montenegrins fiercely attacked Moukhtar Pasha yesterday, with what success is not yet made known.

LOSES INFLUENCE.

VIENNA, Sept. 6.—Since the declaration that England would not support Turkey against Russian interference, Austria is looked upon in Constantinople as the power to oppose Russia, and, consequently, the Austrian Ambassador now occupies the exceptional position of power which the British Ambassador recently held.

The Turks are by no means discouraged, and have great faith in their own military power.

NO ARMISTICE.

Turkey, through her Ambassadors at the European courts, has decidedly refused to grant an armistice, but expresses a willingness to treat for peace.

THE GLADSTONE PAMPHLET.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Gladstone, in his pamphlet on the Bulgarian horrors and the question of the East, says:

It is urgent, in addition to the termination of the war, first, to put an end to the anarchical misrule, plundering, and murdering, which still desolate Bulgaria; second, to make effectual provision against its occurrence, by excluding the Ottoman Government from administrative control, not only in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but, above all, in Bulgaria. Third, to redeem, by these measures, the honor of the British name, which, in the deplorable events of the year, has been more gravely compromised than I have known it in any former period.

Gladstone says he is still desirous to see the territorial integrity of Turkey upheld, though that desire should not be treated as paramount, as there are still higher objects of policy. As an old servant of the Crown and State, he entreats his countrymen to require and insist that the Government, which has been working in one direction, shall work in the other, and shall apply all its vigor to concur with the other States of Europe in obtaining the extinction of the Turkish executive power in Bulgaria. Gladstone concludes with an appeal for an organized collection and distribution of relief to the Bulgarians.

DERBY'S PROMISE.

Lord Derby has written a letter saying that no efforts will be spared by Her Majesty's Government to ascertain the exact truth as regards the occurrences in Bulgaria, and it will be ready, in common with other powers, to take such action upon them as the justice of the case may require.

THE TURKS OCCUPY ALEXINATZ.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Semlin announces that the Turks have occupied Alexinatz.

WARLIKE PREDICTIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 7—5 a. m.—The *Standard's* correspondence at Berlin says: "Since the declination of Turkey to grant an armistice, the outbreak of a Russian and Turkish war is deemed in well-informed circles unavoidable."

TRULY SURPRISING.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Nissa makes the surprising statement that a large number of Bulgarians of all classes are joining the Turkish army. They are represented as showing much feeling against the Servians because the latter have brought mischief on them.

ITALIAN PRECAUTIONS.

ROME, Sept. 6.—The *La Liberta* says the Italian Minister of War, foreseeing fresh complications in the East, intends to recall the officers and men on furlough.

ENGLISH WARNING.

LONDON, Sept. 6—5:30 a. m.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Daily Telegraph* states that the British Government has made representations to Turkey, through her Ambassador, that if the war continues the Turks must be prepared to see Russia openly giving support to Servia.

THE BATTLE OF ALEXINATZ.

The following portion of the London *Times'* correspondent's account of the battle of Alexinatz was not forwarded by telegraph:

It is only 4 o'clock. The carnage is terrible on both sides. I descend for a short time from the height where for hours I have been watching the battle, and I see the main street of Alexinatz crowded with wounded. There is not much change until about 6 o'clock, though the din of battle has gone on without a moment's cessation. It is clear that the left of the Turks have passed the town and its redoubts, and are as far as Trausan and Bagar, though not as yet on the same side of the river as that on which those villages stand. To the south they are in possession of the positions which the right of Tchernayeff's army occupied this morning. The Servians are lighting immense fires up the hill. The Turkish positions right before us already blaze with similar fires. Mangled wounded are coming in on stretchers. Is there a truce? Are both sides fairly exhausted? They have now been fighting, and advancing, and retreating for ten hours. Have they both given up from sheer exhaustion? No. The whole town is rocking and the heights shaking with the thunder of the Turkish artillery. We stop to raise our glasses, and see not half a mile away from where we are standing a sight of which not a soul in the town is aware. At the distance I have just stated there rises a lightly-wooded elevation. It is illuminated on the crest and at the foot with lines of intermittent flame. It shoots forth along the whole line for an instant, then is suddenly extinguished and as suddenly shoots forth again. What is this sight? Coming from it is the rapid detonation of rifles from above and rifles from below. We fix our glasses, and, as distinctly as we see one another, we see the Turks on the brow of that hill and some feet down the crest discharging a plunging fire into the Servian troops beneath. Full justice ought to be tendered to the men who for an instant stood their ground beneath and returned such a fire. They are rapidly mowed down. We watch for fully ten minutes, and each minute's illumination below pales before that above, and each instant the Servian fire becoming weaker, we know that there is nothing behind that rapidly-decreasing line. We know that in the street at the end of which we are standing there are only hundreds of unarmed men, women, and children, and we know as surely that there is nothing to prevent the Turks being through the street from end to end within another twenty minutes.

Evidently there is not a moment to be lost. We proceed to the other end of the street, and, fearing to be the cause of any panic, order dinner at the hotel while we are having our horses harnessed. The hotel was empty when we entered it, but in five minutes it is filled with a miscellaneous company of soldiers and camp-followers. The alarm has come, but, curious to say, not from the side at which there is the most imminent danger. Nobody outside our own party seems to know that at the southern end of the town, and almost within a stone's throw of the main street, the Turks are where we saw them, but every one does know that the Servians have been signally defeated all along the line, and the alarm has been created by news that the Turks have been completely successful in getting northwest of Alexinatz, where, between them and the road to Deligrad, there is only the fordable Morava. It is a quarter to 8 o'clock when a horseman gallops into the yard of the hotel. It is Mackellar, of St. Thomas' Hospital. He was just about to perform an amputation on the field, when a staff officer dashed up to him and told him the surgeons had not a second to lose in having the wounded carried off and saving themselves. The Turks were coming down to occupy the banks of the Morava, and there was every probability, dark as it was, that they would that evening cross the river and cut off the road to Deligrad. Mackellar sent the young fellows on toward Deligrad as fast as their own legs [illegible] any ponies they might seize on the road could [illegible] them, and rode in to tell us we ought to get off instantly.

We left the town at half-past 8, fearing a stampede. We thought to be in advance of the rush, but the delay of a quarter of an hour, while we were waiting for news from the field-hospitals, brought us into the very thick of it. Fortunately for us, the Servian and Roumanian drivers of the ox-wagons are submissively obedient to the dismal sounds of the post-driver's horn, and this obedience they did not altogether lay aside even in the panic of Friday night. To lighten as much as possible the load on Mackellar's horse we unstrapped and threw away the saddlebags, containing a trooper's kit and ammunition, but in such universal confusion it was impossible not to come at least to partial grief, and we may congratulate ourselves that nothing worse happened to us than to have an upset. For 10 miles outside of Alexinatz, on the road to Deligrad, there was an almost compact moving mass of carriages, wagons, oxen, horses, and pedestrians, all going at full gallop, running into one another every instant. When the high road became too crammed, resort was had to the fields, and through these oxen dragged their wagons, or, as was the case in many instances, only wooden yokes, the wagons having been left behind lest they might impede the more valuable beasts in their flight.

Artillery firing was still brisk when we left Alexinatz, but ceased about half an hour afterward, before we were half way to Deligrad. We reached Deligrad about 10 o'clock, and remained until after midnight. There we found the entire party of surgeons, and learned that all the civil population had left Alexinatz. The Russian lady nurses and all the wounded in ambulances had also got out. We posted on all night and all day, until we reached Semendria on Saturday evening. I arrived at Belgrade on Sunday, and transmitted from Semlin my account of the battle. Tchernayeff is at Deligrad.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAILURES.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Several trade failures in the Provinces are announced to-day, with liabilities aggregating about $1,000,000.

BURIED BY FALLING EARTH.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A new tunnel for an underground railway, in process of construction in Bishopsgate street, caved in this afternoon. Four or five workmen were exhumed, and taken to the hospital.

CRIME.

SLY MAIL-ROBBERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 6.—Charles C. Kelly, Registry Clerk in the St. Paul Post-Office, was caught last night in the act of robbing a registered letter, and arrested by Detectives Camp and White, and John C. Terry, Jr., Distributor and Superintendent of Carriers, was arrested this morning and $4 in marked bills sent in a decoy letter were found on his person. Kelly has been in the Postal-Service since Buchanan's time,—at Louisville, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. Terry has been in the St. Paul office for 20 years, beginning under his father, who was Postmaster here for 19 years. So far as known, their depredations began the 25th of July, last year, the day on which Dr. Day, the present Postmaster, took possession of the office, and have been continued at short intervals ever since, but conducted so cautiously that a third set of detectives was placed on the trail before they were caught, they being suspected from the first day. The detectives who finally caught them were brought for the purpose from the East about four months ago, and have been continuously since on the watch, aided by Postmaster Day, Bean, Chief Clark of the Railway Postal Service, and others. The amount of their different mail robberies, so far reported at Washington, is $1,400, but this includes probably not more than half. Kelly's examination was postponed till Tuesday. Terry was held in $5,000 bail for trial at the next term of the United States District Court. The evidence in both cases appears conclusive. Both are well connected, and until lately bore excellent characters.

THE PRIZE MURDERERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—In the Quarter-Session Court this morning, Judge Elcock on the bench, J. Warren Coulson and Lewis C. Cassidy called attention to the cases of John Scully, of the tug Hugh McFadden; George Whalen, of the tug York; James P. Stetson, of the tug Charles Lawrence; and Patrick McCarthy, of the tug Rebecca, who were in court under a writ of habeas corpus, they having been committed by the Coroner as accessories to the killing of Philip Koster, in the prize-fight at Pennsville, N. J. The men are under a requisition from the Governor of New Jersey, and their counsel asked for a continuance, in order that they might prepare their defense. The cases went over till Saturday.

NIPPED HIM.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6.—A man of about 30 years, named Henry Murray, was arrested here to-day attempting to sell drafts supposed to be forged. Every National Bank in the city received a letter this morning purporting to come from George W. Toole, Cashier of the Central National Bank of Cleveland, indorsing Murray's signature and asking favors for him, stating that he had drafts on New York for $13,000. The banks, learning there was no such institution in Cleveland, watched for Murray, and, when he made his appearance at the Citizens' National Bank, he was arrested, but not until he had slipped the drafts to partners.

A SWINDLER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 6.—A bold attempt to defraud the First National and the National Exchange Banks under pretended letters of credit from the Central National Bank of Cleveland, O., failed to-day. The culprit escaped. The amount attempted to be obtained in each case was $13,000. No such bank as the Central National exists.

FAIRS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 6.—The State Fair was in complete running order to-day, the entries having all been assigned to their proper places. The attendance was better than yesterday, and would, no doubt, have been larger had not the heavy rain-storm of last night deluged this vicinity, making the roads muddy and traveling disagreeable. Premiums were awarded in several classes in the afternoon.

The annual election of President and Vice-President of the State Board of Agriculture was held, resulting as follows: President, D. B. Gillham; Vice-Presidents—First District, Lewis Ellsworth; Second, H. D. Emery; Third, Jonathan Perium; Fourth, George Haskell; Fifth, —— Moore; Sixth, Samuel Dysart; Seventh, Charles Snoad; Eighth, Emory Cobb; Ninth, D. W. Vittum; Tenth, Samuel Douglas; Eleventh, David E. Beatty; Twelfth, James W. Judy; Thirteenth, W. M. Smith; Fourteenth, James R. Scott; Fifteenth, E. H. Bishop; Sixteenth, J. B. Pullerr; Seventeenth, M. P. Stookey; Eighteenth, James M. Washburn; Nineteenth, John Landrigan.

The programme for to-morrow embraces the awarding of premiums in lots belonging to Classes A, B, C, and D not yet passed upon.

Among the sheep on exhibition are 26 head of Cotwolds belonging to John R. Craig & Bros., Ontario, Canada, selected by order of the Government for the Centennial Exposition.

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 6.—Contrary to expectations, to-day has been unpropitious for the Southern Wisconsin Fair. While it did not rain, the day was gloomy, and the heavy black clouds which covered the sky the entire day kept up a continual threatening of rain. This made the day unpleasant, and deferred exhibitors from making entries. There is very little to be seen on the grounds, and nothing will be done until to-morrow. Should Thursday open out with a clear sky the grounds will be rapidly filled, and a good exhibition will be the result. In view of the utter impossibility of carrying out the published programme in this condition of weather, the President of the Society, George Sherman, has authorized the following to be published: "It is impossible for the officers of the Society to execute the programme as published. Each day's programme will be carried out as far as practicable. All that cannot be executed as published will be continued on Saturday."

M'LEAN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 6.—The McLean County Fair is in progress, but was greatly impeded by rain last night and threatening clouds to-day. The entries are filling up quite satisfactorily, and the attendance to-morrow, if fair, will be large.

The election of the management resulted in the choice of T. D. Hortson, of Randolph, President; J. T. Didlake, of Towanda, Secretary; and Jabez Brewster, of Bloomington, Treasurer.

OBITUARY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Sept. 4.—Mr. James Eckert, of Fairview, Troy Grove, died on Saturday after two days' illness of diabetes. The funeral took place yesterday, and so large was the attendance that it was almost impossible to get anywhere near the residence for carriages and other vehicles. Mr. Eckert came here many years ago from Pennsylvania, and was one of our most affluent and respected farmers.

PASTIMES.

The Athletics Again Go Down Before the Chicago Nine.

St. Louis Wins a Hard-Fought Victory from the Mutuals.

The Louisvilles and Cincinnatis Defeated Respectively by the Hartfords and Bostons.

Boston Rowers Defeat the Londoners in the Pair-Oared Race on the Schuylkill.

Second Day's Events at the Springfield, Mass., Driving-Park.

Sexton Beaten by Slosson in the Billiard Match Last Evening.

BASE-BALL.

THE CHICAGOS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 6.—A very small audience witnessed the eighth game of the series to-day between the Chicagos and Athletics, in which the home nine were completely outplayed at every point. Zettlein was appointed as pitcher in the Athletic nine in place of Knight, and the Whites punished him very hard, making 15 runs. The visitors played a brilliant game, both at the bat and in the field. A wild throw by Anson, after making a wonderful stop of a hard hit, and two errors by Addy, were the only errors that marred their play. The game was well umpired by Mr. Heubel, of Philadelphia. Following is

THE SCORE:

Chicago.	T	R	B	P	A	E
Barnes, 2 b.	5	3	3	3	3	0
Anson, 3 b.	5	2	3	3	2	1
McVey, 1 b.	5	1	2	8	0	0
Peters, s. s.	5	0	2	1	2	0
White, c.	5	1	1	4	2	0
Hines, c. f.	5	2	2	2	0	0
Spalding, p.	5	2	2	0	0	0
Glenn, l. f.	5	2	2	4	0	0
Addy, r. f.	5	2	2	2	0	2
Total	45	15	19	27	9	3
Athletic.						
Hall, l. f.	4	0	1	8	0	1
Force, s. s.	4	0	0	1	9	0
Fisler, 2 b.	4	0	1	1	2	2
Sutton, 1 b.	4	0	1	11	0	2
Zettlein, p.	4	1	2	0	0	1
Eggler, c. f.	3	0	2	2	0	1
Coons, 3 b.	4	1	1	3	1	1
Fouser, r. f.	4	0	0	1	0	1
Paul, c.	4	1	1	0	1	1
Total	35	3	9	27	13	10

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	2	3	4	0	0	1	3	2	—15
Athletic	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	— 3

Runs earned—Chicago, 7; Athletic, 2.
Total bases on hits—Chicago, 23; Athletic, 13.
First base by errors—Chicago, 2; Athletic, 2.

TO-DAY.

The Chicagos and St. Louis Browns play the first game of a series of games for the championship of the West to-morrow, on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn. Much interest is manifested in the games.

ST. LOUIS VS. MUTUAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—About 500 persons witnessed the eighth game between the Mutual and St. Louis Clubs on the Union Grounds to-day. The day was favorable; game was close and exciting, and stood a tie at the end of the ninth inning. In the tenth inning St. Louis scored one by errors of the Mutuals, and then, blanking their opponents, won the game by a score of 4 to 3. The Mutuals outbatted their opponents, but errors of Treacy and Booth lost them the game. The playing of Battin, McGeary, and Mack for St. Louis, and of Craver and Start for the Mutuals, was the most conspicuous. Following is

THE SCORE:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Pike, c. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Clapp, c.	1	2	5	1	2
McGeary, 2 b.	0	3	3	5	0
Battin, 3 b.	0	0	1	6	0
Cuthbert, l. f.	1	0	3	1	0
Blong, r. f.	1	0	1	0	0
Bradley, p.	0	1	3	1	3
Mack, s. s.	0	0	0	3	0
Dehlman, 1 b.	1	0	13	0	1
Total	4	9	30	17	6
Mutual.					
Holdsworth, c. f.	0	2	3	0	1
Start, 1 b.	1	2	9	0	0
Treacy, l. f.	1	0	5	0	1
Hallinan, 2 b.	0	1	0	2	0
Craver, s. s.	0	2	3	2	1
Hicks, c.	0	1	5	0	3
Booth, r. f.	0	1	2	0	1
Mathews, p.	1	2	2	2	1
Nichols, 3 b.	1	1	1	1	3
Total	3	12	30	7	11

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	—4
Mutual	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Umpire—Mr. Ducharme, of the Osceola Club.
Runs earned—St. Louis, 0; Mutual, 3.
First base on errors of opponents—St. Louis, 2; Mutual, 2.
Time of game—One hour and 55 minutes.

BOSTON VS. CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The eighth game between the Red Stockings of this city and the Cincinnatis to-day resulted in another victory for the Bostons. The players from Porkopolis played without their new pitcher, Williams, he being withdrawn and Dean substituted in his place. Pearson went from behind the bat to right field, Booth taking his place, and Kessler playing short-stop. This move was evidently policy on the part of the Cincinnatis, for the Bostons found Dean harder to hit than Williams, they batting for only 14 total bases to double that number the day previous.

THE SCORE.

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
G. Wright, s. s.	0	1	0	3	1
Leonard, l. f.	1	2	3	1	0
O'Rourke, c. f.	1	2	2	1	0
Murnan, 1 b.	0	1	8	0	0
Brown, c.	0	0	5	0	1
Morrill, 2 b.	1	1	4	2	0
Manning, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Schafer, 3 b.	2	2	4	1	1
Bradley, p.	2	1	0	0	0
Total	7	10	27	8	3
Cincinnati.					
Pearson, r. f.	0	2	1	0	0
Booth, c.	0	2	5	2	2
Jones, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Gould, 1 b.	0	0	10	0	1
Kessler, s. s.	0	0	0	5	1
Foley, 3 b.	0	2	0	5	2
Sweasy, 2 b.	1	2	6	3	4
Dean, p.	1	4	0	1	4
Snyder, l. f.	1	1	4	0	0
Total	3	14	27	16	14

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Umpire—Mr. Sumner, of the Beacon Club.
Bases on called balls—Off Dean, 3; off Bradley, none.
Double play—Morrill and Murnan.
Out on called strikes—Gould.
Left on bases—Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 9.
Passed balls—Booth, 1; Brown, 1.
Time of game—Two hours and 20 minutes.
Two-base hits—Leonard, 1; O'Rourke, 2.

HARTFORD VS. LOUISVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 6.—The eighth game of the series between the Hartfords and Louisvilles was played here to-day, and won by the former club—6 to 3. The game was marked with good base-running, and, in the main, brilliant playing in the field and heavy batting. York being disabled, Remsen played left field, Harbidge playing centre. Errors by Ferguson, Harbidge, and Burdock gave the Louisvilles two of their runs, and to Fulmer is charged an error by which the Hartfords scored one. The day was fine, but the game attracted only a moderate attendance.

THE SCORE.

Hartford.	R	B	P	A	E
Remsen, l. f.	0	0	4	0	0
Burdock, 2 b.	2	1	4	0	1
Higham, r. f.	3	3	0	0	0
Ferguson, 3 b.	1	1	1	2	1
Carey, s. s.	0	3	2	2	0
Cummings, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Harbidge, c. f.	0	1	2	0	2
Mills, 1 b.	0	1	5	1	0
Allison, c.	0	0	9	1	0
Total	6	10	27	7	4
Louisville.					
Gerhardt, 1 b.	0	0	9	0	1
Devlin, p.	0	0	0	5	1
Hague, 3 b.	0	0	0	2	0
Clinton, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Fulmer, s. s.	1	1	2	3	1
Somerville, 2 b.	1	2	3	2	2
Hastings, c. f.	1	0	2	1	0
Ryan, l. f.	0	2	1	0	0
Holbert, c.	0	2	10	2	3
Total	3	7	27	13	8

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Hartford	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	—6
Louisville	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Runs earned—Hartford, 2; Louisville, 1.
First base by error—Hartford, 4; Louisville, 2.
Left on bases—Hartford, 6; Louisville, 6.
Passed balls—Hartford, 0; Louisville, 1.
Bases on called balls—Hartford, 1; Louisville, 0.
Struck out—Cummings, Ferguson, Allison, Remsen.
Flies caught—Hartford, 12; Louisville, 7.
Fouls struck—Hartford, 5; Louisville, 6.
Two-base hits—Fulmer, Somerville, and Mills, 1 each.
Umpire—Mr. Seward, of the New Havens.
Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

BILLIARDS.

THE SEXTON-SLOSSON MATCH.

A comparatively small attendance was present at the beginning of the match played last evening between Slosson and Sexton at Brunswick's billiard-hall on Washington street, but before its close a considerable crowd came in,—fully as large a number as the accommodations allowed. The terms of the match are, that the player who first makes 1,000 points shall take the purse of $250 offered by Emanuel Brunswick, proprietor of the rooms. Inasmuch as 1,000 points was rather too much to dispose of in one session, it was divided in two parts, 500 points having been played last evening and the remainder to be given to-night. With a promptness as unusual as it was gratifying, the players made their appearance at 8 o'clock, and, after the selection of Mr. Shepard as referee, went at once to work.

Slosson won the bank, and counted very neatly from the lay-off, continuing to 7, when he failed on a draw. Sexton opened his count in the second inning with 5, and then, missing a difficult bank, left the balls in the space of a hat for his opponent, who held them in the lower right-hand corner for 30, which he increased to 36 by round-the-table play. Sexton first arrived at double figures in the sixth inning, when he made a dozen, with a brilliant masse in the party. In the following inning Slosson was fortunate enough to get the balls on the upper rail, and he attended them across it, and escorted them down the right-hand rail until at 57 they froze. Counting from the spots, he worked the pair in the upper left-hand corner to 80, when they got away, only to be collared again and kept going until 93 was reached. This necessitated a call, showing: Slosson, 144; Sexton, 17. Play languished for the next few innings, till in the eleventh he brushed up well and ran 29 around the table, after which he gathered them prettily in the upper left-hand corner and continued to 60, when he froze, and, counting from the lay-off, made 9 more all around, closing at 69, and bringing himself to 96—within a hundred of Slosson. The latter found the balls in good shape, and, getting them on the side rail and in the corner, put up 46 quickly and neatly. He then continued the nursing business on the end rail, following the pair its full length until his count was 83. A few superb round-the-table shots brought the wanderers back on the end rail, and they were beautifully held there until the hundred was passed, which event was greeted with loud applause. The run ended at 123 on a difficult bank shot, and the call showed: Slosson, 283; Sexton, 96.

Sexton, being away behind, started in for a run, and made 36 by very pretty nursing, but slipped up on a freeze and spot. Comparatively small runs were the rule up to the 16th inning, when Slosson showed one of the prettiest bits of play ever seen in this city. Taking the balls widely scattered, he brought them in three shots into the lower right-hand corner, and there, and on the lower rail, ran up 50. At that point he gathered them on the right-hand rail, and took them carefully its whole length, finishing his run of 138, the largest of the game, with a curious attempt at an almost impossible masse. This run took him to 434, while Sexton remained at 135. After the latter had missed, Slosson secured the balls in almost the same way as before, and held them on the rail for the 66 necessary to make his 500. The following are the

SUMMARY AND SCORE:

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Match game for billiards between William Sexton and George F. Slosson for a purse of $250; 1,000 points up; 500 in each of two evenings; result of first evening's play was:

Innings.	Slosson...	Total	Sexton....	Total....
1	7	7	0	0
2	4	11	5	5
3	36	47	0	5
4	0	47	0	5
5	1	48	0	5
6	3	51	12	17
7	93	144	9	26
8	11	155	1	27
9	1	156	0	27
10	1	157	0	27
11	3	160	69	96
12	123	283	36	132
13	1	284	1	133
14	3	287	1	134
15	9	296	1	135
16	138	434	0	135
17	66	500	...	...

The runs and average of the 500 points played last evening show it to be the best game ever played in the West, and one of the best ever known in this country. The winner's average of 29 7-17 has been surpassed only once or twice in a match of that length.

The remainder of the match will be played this evening.

THE TURF.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 6.—At the second Hampden Park trotting meeting the attendance was fair and the races interesting.

In the 2:29 race Trio, the favorite, was lame, and was withdrawn after the second heat. Gray Bill and Boy won the first and second heats, but Planter, the second choice, took the next three.

In the 2:22 class Sam Purdy was the favorite. Amy cast a shoe, and was distanced in the first heat, and Bella won easily in three straight heats. Amy afterwards trotted a mile in 2:22.

SUMMARY 2:29 CLASS, PURSE OF $2,500.

Planter	4	2	1	1	1
Boy	2	1	4	2	2
Gray Bill	1	4	2	3	4
Martha Washington	3	3	3	7	3
Trio	5	5	dr.		

Time—2:30; 2:27¼; 2:27¼; 2:28¼; 2:25¼.

2:22 CLASS, PURSE $3,000.

Bella	1	1	1
Sam Purdy	3	2	2
Adelaide	2	4	3
Slow Go	4	3	4
Sensation	5	6	dr
Lady Snell	6	5	5

Time—2:22¼; 2:22; 2:26¼.

LOUISVILLE JOCKEY CLUB.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6.—The six stakes of the Louisville Jockey Club for 1878, for three-year-olds, closed with 248 entries. The stallion stake has 78, the Derby 56, the Clark 28, the Kentucky Oaks 38, the St. Leger 39, and the Galt House 10.

THE OAR.

ROWING RACES ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The final heat of single sculls between Hanlon and Daley was won by Hanlon. Time, 21:09½.

The final four-oared heat between the Thames crew, of London, and the Halifax crew took place at 4 o'clock. The Halifax crew came in first, in 18 minutes and 5½ seconds, but the Thames claimed foul, which the umpire allowed, and gave them the race.

The last race of the regatta was the final pair-oared contest between Green and Thomas, of London, and Faulkner and Regan, of Boston. The latter won easily in 21 minutes and 20 seconds.

AQUATIC.

SATURDAY'S YACHT RACE.

A meeting of the Chicago Yacht Club was held at the Sherman House last evening to arrange for the regatta Saturday. The following boats were entered, and no other business was transacted: Frolic, Ina, Fleetwing, Peri, Nahant, Zephyr, Lincoln, Anna Louise Carey, Enterprise, Lucy, Lulu, and Mamie.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—For the Upper Lake region southerly winds, shifting to northerly, rising barometer, cooler, cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.

Time.	*Bar.*	*Thr*	*Hu.*	*Wind.*	*Rn.*	*Weather*
6:53 a. m.	29.75	58	93	S. E. fresh....	.71	Lt. rain.
11:18 a. m.	29.63	65	100	S., fresh......	......	Threat'g
2:00 p. m.	29.79	70	90	S., fresh......	......	Cl'dy....
3:53 p. m.	29.83	71	90	N. E. fresh...	.88	Clearing
9:00 p. m.	29.89	66	89	N., gentle....	....	Fair.....
10:18 p. m.	29.91	64	94	N., gntle......	......	Clear....

Maximum thermometer, 73; Minimum, 58.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6—Midnight.

Stations.	*Bar.*	*Thr.*	*Wind.*	*Rain*	*Weather.*
Alpena	29.86	59	S., brisk...	......	Cloudy.
Breckinridge	29.67	61	S., fresh...	......	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.93	61	E., fresh....	......	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.88	60	S. E., fresh	.10	Lt. rain.
Davenport	29.80	70	N. E., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.82	61	E., gentle..	.05	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.77	58	Calm........	.01	Fogy.
Escanaba	29.83	56	S. E., fresh	.03	Lt. rain.
Grand Haven	29.82	54	E., gentle..	.03	Cloudy.
Port Huron	29.84	58	S. E., gentle	.01	Thr't'ng
Keokuk	29.73	73	N. E., gentle	......	Fair.
LaCrosse	29.81	59	N. E., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	29.85	79	S. E., gentle	......	Thr't'ng
Marquette	29.85	55	S. E., gentle	.02	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.85	59	E., fresh...	......	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.71	69	N. E., fresh	......	Thr't'ng
Rochester	29.99	58	E., fresh...	......	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.80	61	Calm........	.07	Cloudy.

THE BRUISERS.

Congress of Small Brains and Big Muscles at Cincinnati.

Goss and Allen Safely Ensconsed in Rustic Asylums.

Belief that Most of the Fighting Will Be Done Outside the Ring, as Usual.

Gov. McCreary Takes Steps to Keep the Gladiators Away from Sparta.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 6.—All arrangements for the fight have been perfected. Allen and Goss left town this afternoon, and are now sleeping soundly at a farm-house about 10 miles from here—a quiet farm-house, whose owner knows nothing of their mission. The excursion train will leave Cincinnati at 4 o'clock in the morning. The Sheriff at Covington has a posse in readiness to stop it, but, as he will not find the principals, he will not detain the crowd. The battle-ground has been changed, and the ring will be pitched in a dell about 45 miles from Cincinnati, on the Louisville Short Line. Dispatches have passed from the Governor of Kentucky to the Sheriffs of Boone and Kenton Counties to watch for the fighters. Their dispatches were taken off the wires and forwarded to those in charge of the fight at this point. It is rumored to-night that the last-selected ground will be abandoned and the stakes pitched in Indiana. Cincinnati is wild with excitement to-night. The streets are thronged, and it is estimated that 5,000 people will attend the "mill." Information from Covington is to the effect that the militia are in readiness, and that a boat has been employed to follow the crowd up. If the fight comes off there will probably be a number at the ring-side. Western bruisers are here in force to whip Allen, and the current of talk now is that, if he proves the better man, he will be killed in the ring. Eastern and Cincinnati men are in favor of Goss, also, but insist on a fair fight, and any effort on the part of St. Louis and Omaha roughs to break it up will result in a terribly bloody battle. The managers insist that they will be able to preserve order, but there is a feeling of uneasiness, and the better class of people who intended to go are beginning to back out, leaving the excursion to the bruisers. Jack Dwyer and Barney Aaron will second Goss, and Billy Edwards and Tom Kelly will take care of Allen. The fight will commence just after sunrise, and, if the men are let alone, will be settled in about an hour.

To the Western Associated Press.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6.—A great deal of interest is manifested here in the prize fight between Allen and Goss. It is generally understood the mill will take place in Owen County, half-way between here and Cincinnati, on the Louisville Short-Line Railroad. A number of persons will leave for the grounds at 3:20 a. m., notwithstanding a rumor that Gov. McCreery purposes to interfere.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 6.—There are evidences to-night that the State authorities of Kentucky are moving in the matter of to-morrow's prize-fight, and that efforts will be made to prevent or stop the fight, if possible, in that State. On the other hand, the parties in charge of the excursion appear apprehensive of interference, and will use all possible means to outwit the State officers. Ample arrangements have been made for telegraphic facilities at the spot selected, and, unless a material change is made in the location, reports of the progress of the "mill" will be transmitted promptly from the grounds.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6.—The rumor that the Goss-Allen prize-fight would come off in Kentucky having been corroborated from reliable sources, Gov. McCreary has taken steps to interfere. Sparta, where the fight was set to take place, is on the very edge of Gallatin County, and the selection was no doubt prompted by the fact that by crossing a small stream an adjacent county can at once be reached. The Governor's instructions are designed to thwart any such move, the authorities of both counties being notified, as can be seen from the following:

Judge Dorman, Owen County: Information deemed reliable has been received by me stating that the Goss-Allen fight will occur near Sparta, Sept. 7. I have telegraphed the Sheriffs of Owen and Gallatin Counties to be there and arrest all violators of the law. I desire you to be there and issue such writs as may be necessary.

JAMES B. MCCREARY, Governor.

Instructions have been also sent by his Excellency to Capt. Frank Wood, of the Covington Light Guard, ordering him to be ready at a moment's notice to assist in preventing the fight.

RAILROADS.

THE NORTHWESTERN DEPOT—O'BYRNE'S HOTEL.

Since the great fire of 1871 the patrons of the Northwestern Railroad have had no depot accommodation in Chicago except what is afforded by the dilapidated wooden shanties,—through courtesy called depots,—one at Wells street viaduct and another at the junction of Canal and Kinzie streets. The Northwestern Company is a rich corporation; it owns one of the most important railroad lines and extensions in the country, and it is rather surprising that they have permitted the present unsightly structures to stand so long as the only comfort and protection they desire to afford the traveling public.

In the railroad news published daily in THE TRIBUNE it was announced some time ago that the Northwestern Company were about erecting a union depot for the different branches of their road on the site of the present Galena Depot. On the strength of this announcement the rebuilding of the Uhlich Block was commenced, and is now almost completed. Mr. O'Byrne also started to build a new hotel on Wells street directly opposite the depot, which is a gem in its way and a thing much needed in this locality, as 42 trains arrive at and depart from this depot daily, and a good respectable hotel in this vicinity was much needed; but it cannot be expected that enterprising men of character and integrity will erect and equip first-class hotels in the immediate locality of these dilapidated and unsightly depots. Consequently no respectable hotels have been erected in their neighborhood until within the last few weeks, when Mr. O'Byrne took a new departure and commenced building the Metropolitan.

Ground has not been broken for the new depot, but the Company have secured all the property north of the depot along Kinzie street, and west as far as Franklin, and the prospects are that before the snow flies another architectural feature will be added to the North Side in that of the Union Depot of the Northwestern Railroad.

THE TRIBUNE also announces this morning for the benefit of its numerous readers another very important item in railroad circles. The Baltimore & Ohio rolling stock is at present running on the tracks of the Illinois Central, and this Company is making serious efforts to have them vacate their line. In view of their being successful, the managers of the Baltimore & Ohio and Chicago & Northwestern Roads have just held a conference with Jay Gould, who controls the Union Pacific and the Erie, with a view of amalgamating the four lines, thus making a direct line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with their headquarters in Chicago. Another conference will be held in a few days, when it is expected the proposed amalgamation will be consummated. Should their efforts be successful, the proposed union depot at Wells street bridge will be one of the finest railroad edifices in the country.

INDIANAPOLIS & EVANSVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 6.—The old Indianapolis & Evansville Mineral Railway Company was reorganized to-day on the narrow-gauge plan. The line will penetrate coal, stone, iron, kaolin, and timber regions, and is one of the most important roads that will reach the city. The following officers were elected: Dr. Charles D. Pearson, President; A. W. Prather, Secretary; and Ingram Fletcher, Treasurer.

FIGHTING FIREMEN.

The firemen's strike on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road is ended. Master-Mechanic Twombly was waited on by a committee of the strikers yesterday, and between them succeeded in once more establishing amicable relations. The treaty provides that the firemen will not be obliged to scour the engines in future, and that they will be expected to do much less wiping than they did before the strike. All the men, Mr. Twombly promised, should be taken back with the same record, or standing, on the road that they had before they struck. While some disturbances have arisen during the strike, most of the firemen have behaved themselves in a gentlemanly manner, and have respectfully, but earnestly, sought to accomplish the object for which they struck,—a lessening of their onerous duties. While they think that even the wiping they are now, by the terms of the treaty, required to do is asking a little too much of them, in connection with their other labor, yet, feeling that they have accomplished something, they are willing to submit to the requirements, and all of them will no doubt be quite glad to get back into their cabs once more.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Mr. T. P. Barry, Western General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, denies that his road gave a bonus of $500 to the Odd Fellows to patronize its line. There was no deviation whatever from the regular rate, and every man in the party had to pay $11.40. Mr. Barry, however, claims that a rival road had offered a cut rate to the Odd Fellows, and that he has it in black and white. As far as the Baltimore & Ohio is concerned, he claims, the regular tariff rates are strictly adhered to.

The Baltimore & Ohio has placed another express train on its line so as to accommodate the largely increasing through passenger business. The train will leave the depot at the Exposition Building in this city at 9:55 o'clock p. m., every evening. Pullman palace sleeping-cars are also attached to this train.

Mr. Preston Wolfe, for some time past in the freight office of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in this city, has been appointed Contracting Agent for the Road at this end. The promotion is well deserved.

TO BE REMEASURED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Maj. William J. Twining, Capt. William H. Huer, James F. Gregory, Lieuts. B. D. Greene, and James B. Quinn, Engineer Corps of the United States army, will leave here to-morrow for Omaha to enter upon the work of resurveying the Union and Central Pacific Railway lines from Omaha to Sacramento. The work will be divided into four divisions with an officer in charge of each, under the general direction of Maj. Twining. This is in accordance with a joint resolution recently passed, and is for the purpose of remeasuring the entire line of both roads, it being asserted that the roads are not as long as has been claimed. As Government bonds were issued in construction at the rate of from $14,000 to $48,000 per mile, the question of length becomes important.

SALE OF THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—The sale of the Missouri Pacific Railroad under a foreclosure by the third mortgage bonds came off this noon at public auction, and attracted a good deal of attention, there being a large crowd present, embracing a number of heavy capitalists from the East. Commodore C. K. Garrison, of New York, started the bidding at $2,000,000. This was gradually raised to $3,000,000, when the road was struck off to Andrew Pierce, Jr. The incumbrance outside of the mortgages under which the road was sold and exclusive of the floating debt, which is small, is about $11,000,000. The active bidders were C. K. Garrison, D. R. Mangum, and Andrew Pierce, Jr. The Atlantic & Pacific Road will be sold Friday.

THE ROLLING-STOCK COMPANY.

It is learned that the United States Rolling-Stock Company, one of the largest and most prosperous institutions of the kind in the country, and which is at present located in New York, intends to erect extensive car and rolling-stock shops in this city. Agents of the Company are now in the city looking for a suitable site on which to erect the shops.

GRAIN TRAFFIC.

TOLEDO, Sept. 6.—The grain traffic of the Wabash Railway for the month of August was the heaviest in the history of the road, aggregating over 2,000,000 bushels delivered here during the month.

DOUBTING THOMAS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 6.—Prof. Thomas H. Huxley yesterday visited the State Capitol, the Departments of Agriculture and Mines, and Public Instruction, the State Library and the cabinets of the State Historical Society. He also visited to-day Fisk University, the city public schools, Vanderbilt University, and the Anatomical Museum of the Nashville Medical College. At the earnest solicitation of a public meeting of citizens, he has consented to deliver an extemporaneous discourse at Mason's Theatre to-morrow night.

YELLOW-FEVER.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 6.—Total interments to-day, 15 from fever.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Boland, the well-known druggist at No. 53 Clark street, opposite the Sherman House, has made a great hit in the "Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron." We advise those who are suffering from nervousness, impoverished blood, weakness, or loss of appetite, to try it.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world.

GENERAL NOTICES.

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE.

Captains, Masters, and Pilots of Vessels entering or leaving the Welland Canal, via Port Colborne Harbor, are hereby informed that the improvements in progress, and Extension of the Western Pier at that place, render it necessary for Vessels to keep to the eastward of a line of Black Buoys, which are moored about 150 feet east of the line of that part of the pier on which the present Lighthouses stand.

They are also informed, that in addition to the present Range Lights, a low White Light will be exhibited near the outer end of the extension of the West Pier, during the progress of the works.

By order F. BRAUN,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, } Secretary.
OTTAWA, Aug. 30, 1876. }

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Chicago Tribune

CAMPAIGN TERMS.

From now until the 1st of December, three weeks after the Presidential election, THE TRIBUNE will be sent at the following exceedingly low rates:

Weekly Campaign Tribune—single copy	$ .40
Four Copies	1.00
Ten Copies to one address	2.00
Tri-Weekly Tribune—single copy	1.50
Three Copies	4.00

Back numbers of the Campaign Edition cannot be sent. The sooner persons order THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE, the greater number of issues they will get for their money. Address

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE

County Treasurer and County Collector,

COOK COUNTY, ILL.

Office on North Dearborn-st., between Michigan and Illinois-sts.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6, 1876.

The Annual Tax Sale is now progressing very rapidly, and I warn all delinquents not to delay paying their taxes and assessments; for they are liable to have their property sold (if not already sold in by some tax-buyer,) at any moment, and thereby incur additional expense.

Respectfully, L. C. HUCK, Co. Treasurer.

KID GLOVES.

Courvoisier's Kid Gloves,

In every shade and color. Purchasers can have their Gloves fitted to the hand before buying, thus securing entire satisfaction. Two-Button, $2.00.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE,

94 STATE-ST.

SPECTACLES.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES

Suited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

FINANCE AND TRADE.

A Great Abundance of Money in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Generally Active---Provisions Stronger.

Grain Opened Strong, but Closed Easier.

A Few Words About Warehouse Charges and Mixing Grain.

FINANCIAL.

For many months past the fact that money was abundant in Chicago has been repeated almost daily in all the Chicago papers. This is comparatively a new feature in our financial affairs. For years past, with the exception of a few months in the summer, it has been a very paradise for loan agents and Eastern capitalists. Building and business of all kinds has been active, and interest and commissions were high. In the meantime capital has been steadily accumulating, and the piping times of loans active at high figures are passing away. Of course the stagnation that has prevailed in nearly all the channels of trade has had much to do with the accumulation of money in the hands of capitalists and the sinking of the rates of interest. As an illustration,—since the fire certainly a new fact in Chicago's financial history,—one of our old citizens yesterday drew his check for $90,000, and took a draft for it and forwarded it to New York to invest in the new 4½ per cent Government bonds. Of course he could not find satisfactory investments here, or he would not have placed it in a security bearing so low a rate of interest. The comparatively low rate at which money has ruled here—that is, low for Chicago, the average being for months past about 8 per cent—is a hopeful symptom for manufacturing and other industrial interests. If it should sink down, as it must in a very few years more, to 6 per cent,—the New England rate,—the West would very soon manufacture all its raw material into staple articles and bid goodby forever to Eastern markets. Of course fancy stuffs and gewgaws would still be imported from thickly populated nations where labor is cheap and necessity forces the production of such goods.

Nearly all the banks, in spite of the abominable weather, report more activity, especially in demands from country correspondents. They come in the shape of paper for discount and orders to ship currency. Things look more cheerful, and bankers are happy. As heretofore, the favors sought by city depositors are few and insignificant in amount, though rather more calls than heretofore are reported by some of the banks. A man who wanted to borrow $10,000 or $20,000 has been a stranger at most of the banks for months past. A few such were around yesterday, and their advent was welcomed with great cordiality.

As heretofore, the discount rates to customers were 8@10 per cent; but some of the larger banks would concede 1 per cent, perhaps even more than that, on offerings extra good. Money is very abundant for all legitimate business purposes.

On the street rates are still nominal at 8@18 per cent.

The more active demand for currency has depressed still further the exchange market. The rate to-day was nearly uniform at 75 cents per $1,000 discount. Transactions were confined to the actual wants of sellers, as holders hope for a higher figure.

The clearings were $3,100,000.

NEW YORK BANKS.

The following is an analysis of the bank totals of last week compared with that of the previous week:

	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Comparisons.
Loans	$254,443,400	$255,823,500	Inc..$1,380,100
Specie	20,946,500	22,142,200	Inc.. 1,195,700
Legal ten'rs	56,939,000	57,780,600	Inc.. 841,600
Total reserve	77,880,300	79,922,800	Inc.. 2,037,300
Deposits	236,442,900	238,493,000	Inc.. 2,050,100
Reserve required	56,635,725	57,148,250	Inc.. 512,525
Surplus	21,249,775	22,774,550	Inc.. 1,524,775
Circulation	14,640,400	14,608,800	Dec.. 31,600

PROGRESSIVE REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The reduction of the public debt and the call for $100,000,000 of five-twenties to be paid, principal and interest, under the act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, gives great satisfaction at the Treasury Department. Assistant-Secretary Conant laid emphasis on the fact that the reduction of the debt for the month of August, 1876, was double what it was for the same period last year, and that the decrease of the debt for the fiscal year showed the same encouraging signs, being $4,257,403, as against that of last year for the same period $2,879,926. He says that the results of the present year are very gratifying when the diminished receipts from customs and other sources are taken into consideration, and having reduced the debt last year $29,000,000, if we continue as we have done so far there is reason to believe we will reduce it $58,000,000 in the present year. The older officials, who have seen the national credit in its dark hours and have watched it along to its present stride toward a first-class security, are unstinted in their praise of the prosperous condition which it has reached in less than 16 years, and, of course, they all claim a share of the prevailing glory.—*Washington Dispatch New York Herald.*

LOSS OF THE COAL RAILWAYS.

A New York correspondent who has the reputation of being posted says the total loss to the capital stock of three of the Coal Companies by the recent decline is nearly $40,000,000. The loss would break several railroad monopolies. The correspondent must be in error. The New Jersey Central Railroad, we are informed, lost $15,000,000; the Delaware & Hudson, $11,750,000; and the Lackawanna & Great Western, $11,250,000. The loss must be a terrible blow to these corporations, no matter whether it falls below these figures or not.

SHIPPING FRESH BEEF.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* has the following paragraph, very interesting to our Western farmers. It opens up a very extensive market for our cattle:

The experiment of shipping fresh-killed beef from our Atlantic ports in ice, to which we have frequently called the attention of our readers as being a subject of the first importance, has turned out extremely successful. The beef carried by the Cunarder, which was packed in ice, arrived in London in prime condition, and, as it was offered at one-half the price paid to English butchers, was quickly sold. The Cunard, as well as other ocean steamship companies, will fit several of their steamers specially for this trade, and, with the exertion of the same energy which has characterized the building up of other great export trades during the past year or two, we see no reason why the item of fresh beef should not soon become a very important one in our tables of exports. England and the Continent offer exhaustless markets, which the United States can supply at a much lower rate than European cattle-raisers.

THE SAN FRANCISCO GOLD BANK.

The following facts in relation to the failure of the National Gold Bank, taken from the *Bulletin* of the 30th, should be a warning to all bank directors to keep a close watch of the movements and doings of their Presidents and Cashiers. If honest, they will not object to the closest scrutiny. The *Bulletin* says:

When it was sought to charge the late Cashier of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company as the prime cause of the failure of that institution, he laid the responsibility over upon the Directors. But in the account which we have on official authority, it appears that when the bank closed its doors the first time, the whole indebtedness of the Directors to the institution was $94,939.15, while they were creditors to the amount of $142,834.59. Thus it appears that their credits exceeded their debts by nearly $50,000. At the same time the indebtedness of Davis, President, and Thompson, Cashier, amounted to $312,496.40. It also appears that when the bank closed its doors the second time the aggregate indebtedness of the Directors was $77,416.10, and they had credits to the amount of $139,222.15. The Directors had, between the first and second suspensions, increased their individual credits over indebtedness about $16,000. But, during the same time, the President and Cashier had increased their individual indebtedness from $312,496.40 to $441,899.40.

The details of Thompson's management are set forth. Assuming that they are substantially true, they constitute one of the most remarkable breaches of trust on record. Thompson, to a great extent, managed the bank, and he is charged, beyond others, with the responsibility of the failure. One other act is hardly less strange. The Directors tacitly conceded the management of an institution to a man who was diverting the assets right before their eyes; and yet they were not aware of what was going on. The management was given up to a man who was unfit for the position he held, both mentally and morally, and yet the Directors stood as guarantors to the public that everything was going on on a sound basis, and that the institution was every way worthy of public confidence. That they were sincere in their belief is evident enough from the large amounts which they lost as stockholders, and by their confidence up to the last hour in the management.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sight.	Sixty days.
Sterling	486½	487½
Germany	94½	95½
Paris—francs	518¾	516¼
Switzerland	518¾	515
Belgium	518¾	515
Sweden	....	27¼
Austria	....	42
Holland	....	40⅜

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	117¼	117¾
United States 5-20s of '65	112⅛	112⅞
5-20s of '65—January and July	112⅞	113¼
5-20s of '67—January and July	116¼	116⅝
5-20s of '68—January and July	117⅞	118¼
10-40s	115¼	115⅝
United States new 5s of '81	114⅞	115⅜
United States currency 6s	126	

Gold was 109@109⅜.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. bonds	*105	*106
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. sewerage	*105	*106
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. water loan	*105	*106
Cook County 7 ₩ ct. bonds	*106½	....
West Park 7 ₩ ct. bonds	....	*97
North Chicago 7 ₩ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)	*94	*96

*And interest.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	142	....
City Railway, West Side	155	....
City Railway, West Side, 8 per ct ctfs	*105	....
City Railway, North Side	124	....
Traders' Insurance Company	120	125
Chamber of Commerce	70	75
Exposition stock	25	35
Exposition stock (scrip)	25	....

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Sept. 6.—Gold weak, opening at 109⅝ and closing at 109⅜. Borrowing rates 1 to 2. Loans were also made flat.

Governments were steady.

Railroad bonds were firm, outside the coal roads.

State securities were quiet. With the exception of coal shares, which were weak and lower, and moved independently of the general list, the stock market was firm. New Jersey Central broke down to 25 on a rumor that the Company had gone to protest, that Johnston had resigned the Presidency, and that a large defalcation had been discovered. These rumors were officially denied, and the stock recovered to 29¼. During the last hour the market was strong, with a decided advance in some of the leading shares. In telegraph stocks, Atlantic & Pacific was exceptionally weak, falling to 15. The most active stocks were Lake Shore, New Jersey Central, Michigan Central, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and Western Union Telegraph. Excepting the coal stocks and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, which closed lower than yesterday, the closing prices of to-day were ⅛@2 higher than at the close yesterday. Transactions were 169,000 shares, of which 13,000 were Western Union, 3,000 Rock Island, 10,000 St. Pauls, 40,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohios, 22,000 Michigan Central, 26,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 40,000 New Jersey Central.

Money market easy; 1½ on call. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $127,000.

Customs receipts, $273,000.

Clearings, $31,000,000.

Sterling quiet; 60 days, 485¼@485½; sight, 486¼@487.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117¾	New 5s	115¼
Coupons, '65	112⅝	10-40s	115
New	113	Coupons	115¼
Coupons, '67	116¼	Currencies	126¼
Coupons, '68	118		

STOCKS.

Western Union	70¼	New Jersey Central	29¼
Quicksilver	13	Rock Island	104
Quicksilver pfd	18	St. Paul	31
Pacific Mail	22	St. Paul pfd	66¼
Mariposa	5¼	Wabash	2½
Mariposa pfd	6⅜	Wabash pfd	2
Adams Express	105	Fort Wayne	101
Wells-Fargo	84	Terre Haute	2
American	59¼	Terre Haute pfd	13
United States	60	Chicago & Alton	96
New York Central	105	Chicago & Alton pfd	103½
Erie	10⅜	Ohio & Miss	11⅜
Erie pfd	15	Del., Lack. & W	81⅝
Harlem	136¼	A. & P. Telegraph	15
Harlem pfd	133	Missouri Pacific	2⅜
Michigan Central	38	A. & P. Tel., pfd	1¼
Panama	126	Indiana Central	4
Union Pacific	61	C., B. & Quincy	112
Lake Shore	51¼	Hannibal & St. Joe	10¼
Illinois Central	84½	Cen. Pac. bonds	110¼
Clevel'd & Pitts	96	U. Pac. bonds	106⅝
Northwestern	36⅝	U. Pac. land-grant	104⅝
Northwestern pfd	59⅝	U. Pac. sinking-fund	93
C., C., C. & I	34¼		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	48½	Virginia, new	25
Tennessee 6s, new	48½	Missouri	107
Virginia, old	27		

MINING STOCKS.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—Mining stocks closed to-day as follows:

Consolidated Virginia	58¾	Crown Point	11½
California	61	Yellow Jacket	28½
Segregated Belcher	85	Alpha	51
Ophir	60¾	Belcher	22¼
Chollar	95	Confidence	17
Savage	21	Sierra Nevada	15¼
Imperial	5	Exchequer	18
Mexican	35¼	Overman	72½
Gould & Curry	15	Justice	25¼
Best & Belcher	49	Caledonia	8⅜
Hale & Norcross	11¼		

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Sept. 6.—Gold, 110.
Sight exchange in New York, ⅜ premium.
Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills, 535½.

FOREIGN.

London, Sept. 6.—Consuls, money and account, 95 1-16.
United States Bonds—65s, 105½; 67s, 108⅝; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 107⅝.
New York Central, 90; Erie, 9½; preferred, not quoted.
Paris, Sept 6.—Rentes, 106f 5c.
Frankfort, Sept. 6.—United States Bonds—New 5s, not quoted.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Sept. 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Washington st, 236½ ft w of Wood st, s f, 25x132 ft, dated Sept. 6	$3,000
Emerald st, 225 ft s of Stearns st, e f, 25x115 ft, dated Sept. 18, 1875	750
Superior st, 100 ft w of Pine st, s f, 25x100 ft, with buildings (No. 357), dated March 13	9,000
Ayers av, 258 ft s of West Chicago av, e f, 48x123½ ft, dated Sept. 2	2,600
West Indiana st, n w cor of Oakley av, s f, 50x100 ft, dated Sept. 5	5,000
Western av, 96 ft s of Berlin st, w f, 24x100 ft, with Lot 26 in Block 14, same subdivision, dated Aug. 18	640
Pacific av, 228 ft n of Polk st, w f, 22x105 ft, with building (No. 142) dated Sept. 6	2,200
West Sixteenth st, s e cor of Loomis st, n f, 50x110 ft, dated Aug. 15	6,800
Sedgwick st, 500 ft s of North av, w f 50x204 4-10 ft, dated Aug. 23	2,550
Webster av, s e cor of Sedgwick st, n f, 37 3-10x100 ft, dated Aug. 28	3,750
Hubbard st, 217½ ft w of Western av, n f, 33½x113 ft, dated May 1	1,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Herring st, n w cor of Sixty-first st, e f, 400x124¼ ft, with 35 other lots in same subdivision, dated Aug. 10	$5,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1876.	Receipts. 1875.	Shipments. 1876.	Shipments. 1875.
Flour, brls	7,581	3,771	5,708	5,140
Wheat, bu	47,327	72,710	15,675	40,335
Corn, bu	200,291	135,870	330,311	142,160
Oats, bu	70,054	59,580	44,492	108,637
Rye, bu	4,470	6,320	34,378	714
Barley, bu	19,470	18,210	17,434	7,372
Grass seed, lbs	458,738	222,535	304,255	159,210
Flaxseed, lbs	546,450	207,930	66,200	61,240
B. corn, lbs	21,600	....	45,171	1,250
C. meats, lbs	67,045	....	949,910	847,637
Beef, brls	....	....	183	65
Pork, brls	....	288	1,072	2,884
Lard, lbs	219,900	....	155,731	382,425
Tallow, lbs	37,500	10,756	25,150	40,000
Butter, lbs	63,804	61,033	167,650	22,906
Live Hogs, No.	8,628	5,774	2,405	3,045
Cattle, No	5,878	3,482	2,373	654
Sheep, No	1,545	1,168	416	200
Hides, lbs	92,020	125,855	108,139	177,090
Highwines, brls	158	97	238	224
Wool, lbs	306,556	122,710	227,824	140,780
Potatoes, bu	510	165	452	....
Coal, tons	5,300	....	1,519	....
Hay, tons	10	....	20	....
Lumber, m	9,786	5,421	2,410	2,280
Shingles, m	4,634	2,726	822	1,203
Salt, brls	6,831	5,070	7,646	6,642
Poultry, lbs	....	3,668	....	....
Poultry, coops	31	815	....	....
Game, pkgs	10	86	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	252	1,037	....	413
Cheese, bxs	1,105	243	1,189	134
G. apples, brls	2,129	2,788	268	....

Withdrawn from store on Tuesday for city consumption: 1,032 bu wheat, 1,771 bu corn.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Wednesday morning: 1 car No. 1 N. W. wheat, 2 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 6 cars No. 1 spring, 52 cars No. 2 do, 16 cars No 3 do, 14 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (93 wheat); 61 cars and 12,000 bu high-mixed do, 151 cars and 47,600 bu No. 2 do, 69 cars rejected do (281 corn); 5 cars white oats, 5 cars No. 2 do, 56 cars rejected do (66 oats); 2 cars No 1 rye, 16 cars and 80 bu No. 2 do, 3 cars rejected do; 18 cars No. 2 barley, 28 cars No. 3 do, 18 cars rejected do (59 barley) Total (520 cars), 275,000 bu. Inspected out: 21,559 bu wheat, 210,857 bu corn, 31,453 bu oats, 15,876 bu rye, 1,584 bu barley.

An instance of the extraordinary "levity" of the oats this season was furnished last Tuesday A vessel was sent to the elevator to load with 22,000 bu, the agent expecting to put 20,000 bu in the hold, and the rest on deck The hold was full when only 12,000 bu, by weight, had been poured into it.

Now that we are again receiving a fair volume of grain, some of our Board of Trade men are asking what has become of the good intentions of the warehousemen last spring Some one has suggested that these intentions have gone to be used as paving-blocks on the road to H—arper's paradise. When receipts were small the warehousemen protested that they could not afford to reduce the rates of storage, and the charges for trimming into cars; but some of them intimated that they might be willing to reduce if business became active again It is thought by some that the natural modesty of the warehousemen, which alone prevents them from making any change necessary to the good of the trade, might be overcome by suitable representations from a committee of the Board; and some such step may possibly be taken ere long.

A box was received in this city yesterday from Nebraska which contained what purported to be grasshoppers' eggs. They were studied with considerable interest, both under the microscope and without it.

Another cargo of old wheat from Chicago to Montreal has been heard from It arrived hot last Tuesday Most operators here are now disposed to distrust the ability of the old wheat to make a long journey. Happily, very little of it is coming in now, our receipts being almost all new There is, however, a good deal of old wheat back in the country, and some temptation exists to mix it with the new so as to make the whole pass into the receipts of the new crop This should be totally discouraged, as the inspection department has power to do, by putting the whole into the lowest grade where such mixture is apparent. If a firm attitude be taken now it may be the means of avoiding a good deal of trouble in the near future. And it is only fair where there is confessedly a rather wide difference in the real value of the two articles they ought to be kept separate, and let each sell on its own merits. Especially should this be done, if it is true, as alleged by some, that the old would spoil the new for making sound flour, if mixed with it. The same remark will apply to No. 2 barley; and the health of the trade in both barley and wheat would be materially promoted by an announcement now which will let the people see that those who mix the old and the new for sale in this market will gain nothing by the operation.

H. Kains Jackson, in Dornbusch's issue of Aug. 21, argues that present prices for wheat, which are 7 shillings per quarter less than a year ago, are probably near the minimum, but that they are probably high enough to attract to the United Kingdom a supply fully equal to the wants of the people He thinks, too, that corn has about reached the lowest point in English markets.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday and irregular, being mostly stronger early, and weaker after 12 o'clock. The trading all round was chiefly Western, and the early strength seemed to be principally based on the fact of smaller receipts, which may have been partially due to continued wet weather. The outward movement of grain was again very moderate, except in corn. There was a reasonably active and firm market for domestic dry goods. As yet the demand is chiefly centered in prints, bleached and brown cottons, ginghams, flannels, shawls, hosiery, and notions, but the inquiry is daily becoming more general in its character, and a few days hence activity will be witnessed in all departments. Groceries were ordered with fair liberality, and the tenor of prices was again steady and firm. Butter continues active, the recent advance apparently having no effect on the demand. Cheese was in demand at previous quotations, or at 7½@9c for good to best. The dried-fruit market remains in a somewhat unsettled condition. Layer raisins are down to $2.00@2.10, and loose muscatels to $2.20@2.40. Apples are in light supply, but there is not much inquiry for them, and prices are weak. New raspberries are held at 29@30c. Fish remains quiet at former quotations. Prices of bagging, leather, paints, and colors remain as before. Oils were quiet, but generally firmer. Turpentine and naphtha were held 1c higher. Carbon was strong.

Owing to the wet weather of the past two days the demand for lumber has slackened, and dealers have been obliged to allow some of the outside orders to lay over, but there has been no alteration in the prices either at the yards or docks, and, as small receipts are expected during the rest of the week, full recent prices will probably be obtained for cargoes, though some of the retailers are inclined to hold off. The wool market was firm, under a fair inquiry, with the offerings moderate, especially of Northwestern wools, which have been for the most part bought up. Seeds were steadier, owing to smaller receipts, and prime timothy ruled a shade firmer. New hops were salable to brewers at 25c, and the receipts were inadequate. Green fruits were again in full supply and rather slow, excepting peaches, which aside from being in fair local request were wanted to ship to outside points. Poultry was dull and easy. Eggs were very scarce, and advanced 4@5c per dozen.

Lake freights were quiet and stronger. There was a fair inquiry for vessels, but carriers asked ½c advance, and shippers held off. The result was a compromise on 2¼c for corn to Buffalo and 5¼c for do to Kingston. Rail freights were quiet, without change in quotations, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 20c to Boston, per 100 lbs, and being willing to take considerably less. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 9c for corn and 9¼c for wheat to New York, and 10c on cars to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 210,000 bu corn and 44,000 bu oats.

DRY GOODS.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the month of July:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Manfs. of wool	$3,558,577	$3,460,065	$2,024,006
Manfs. of cotton	1,861,714	1,773,879	1,031,200
Manfs. of silk	2,852,947	2,928,597	2,080,910
Manfs. of flax	1,022,019	953,235	761,378
Miscel. dry-goods	812,210	917,213	635,779
Total	$10,107,467	$10,032,989	$6,533,273
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Manfs. of wool	$2,630,969	$1,828,932	$1,434,262
Manfs. of cotton	742,302	614,293	420,230
Manfs. of silk	837,266	759,722	740,131
Manfs. of flax	663,573	610,611	420,400
Miscel. dry goods	127,423	118,911	122,232
Total	$5,001,523	$3,932,469	$3,137,265
Add ent. for con	10,107,467	10,032,989	6,533,273
Total thrown on the market	$15,108,990	$13,965,458	$9,670,538
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Manufs. of Wool	$2,224,076	$1,799,070	$1,413,174
Manufs. of cotton	506,964	656,845	286,567
Manufs. of silk	668,360	896,188	842,263
Manufs. of flax	577,094	548,085	251,008
Miscel. dry goods	183,247	157,463	105,502
Total	$4,159,741	$4,058,651	$2,998,964
Add ent. for con	10,107,467	10,032,989	6,533,273
Total entered at port	$14,267,208	$14,091,640	$9,532,237

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, and stronger, though somewhat irregular. The steadier feeling of the past two days induced the belief that the market had gone as low as it will bear for the present, and a good many orders were received, chiefly to fill shorts, the better demand strengthening the hands of holders, especially as hogs were quoted higher. After the bulk of the orders had been filled the market receded somewhat, but the general tone was firm. Stocks are small for low prices.

Mess Pork—Was moderately active and irregularly firmer, advancing 22½c per brl under a better demand, and closing 10c above the latest quotations of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 450 brls cash at $15.80@16.00; 500 brls do (new) at $15.25; 1,750 brls seller the month at $15.75@15.85; 17,250 brls seller October at $15.77½@15.95, and 5,000 brls seller the year at $14.40@14.55. Total, 24,950 brls. The market closed steadier at $15.80 cash or seller September; $15.85@15.87½ seller October, and $14.47½@14.50 seller the year.

Extra prime pork was quoted at $13.50.

Lard—Was in better demand, and advanced 20c per 100 lbs, closing 15c higher than Tuesday evening. The short interest seemed afraid that the market has been sold down a little too low, for present light stocks, and Liverpool sympathized with the feeling, advancing 6d per cwt. Sales here were reported of 3,750 tcs seller the month at $10.00@10.15; 6,000 tcs seller October at $9.90@10.00; 2,000 tcs seller November at $9.00@9.15; and 5,000 tcs seller the year at $8.90@9.00. Total, 16,750 tcs. The market closed firm at $10.10 cash or seller the month; $9.92½@9.95 seller October; $9.10 seller November; and $8.92½@8.95 seller the year. Summer lard was nominal at 10c per 100 lbs below the price for winter rendered.

Meats—Were quiet and a shade firmer, in sympathy with pork and lard, the demand being light, though with signs of improvement, and perhaps some transactions that were kept private. Sales were reported of 40,000 lbs summer shoulders at 6c; 50 boxes do at 6¼c; 290,000 lbs short ribs at $8.00 per 100 lbs cash, $7.95 seller September, and $7.87½@7.95 seller October; 100 boxes summer do at 8¼c; 250 boxes long and short clears, seller to Oct. 15, at 8¼c; 300 boxes do seller December at 7⅝c; and 50 boxes summer Cumberlands at 9½c. The following are the latest quotations:

	Shoulders.	Short rib.	Short clear.
Salted, loose	6¼	8	8¼
Boxed	6¾	8⅜	8¾
September	6¾	8	8⅜
October	6¾	7⅞	8⅜
Bacon, cash	7¼	9¼	9½

Summer-cured meats were quoted at 6¼@6½c for boxed shoulders; 8¼@8¾c for do short ribs; 8½c for do long clears; 8½@8¾c for do short clears; 8¼@8½c for do long and short clears; 8¼@9¼c for do Cumberlands; 12@12½c for sweet-pickled hams; and 11@12c for boxed long-cut hams. Bacon hams about 12@13c.

Short ribs, seller November and December, were nominal at 7¼c, and long and short clears, same delivery, at 7¾c. Shoulders for December and January, boxed, were quoted at 4¾c.

Grease—Was quiet at 5½@8c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $27.00@28.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 7¼@8c for city, and 7@7½c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was more active and firm. There was a little looking around for export, but the trading was chiefly local, and somewhat restricted by light offerings. Holders were strong in their views, but there was no change in prices. Sales were reported of 200 brls winters on private terms; 2,080 brls spring extras, partly at $4.75@5.75; and 50 brls rye flour at $4.00. Total, 2,330 brls. The market closed firm at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $6.25@7.25; medium winters, $5.50@6.00; choice spring extras, $5.00@5.50; medium do, $4.75@5.00; shipping extras, $4.25@4.75; choice patents, $6.50@7.50; common do, $5.75@6.00; sour springs, $3.00@3.50; spring superfines, $2.50@3.00. Rye flour, $4.00@4.12½.

Bran—Was in better supply and easier in consequence. Sales were 60 tons at $9.00@9.25 on track, and $9.50 free on board cars.

Middlings—Sale was made of 10 tons at $14.00 free on board cars.

Corn-meal—Corn was nominal at $16.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and irregular at about the same range of prices as the preceding day, being strong at the outset, and easing down afterwards. The market opened ⅝c higher, fell off 1¼c, and closed ¼c lower than the latest figures of Tuesday. Liverpool was firm but quiet, bad weather tending to strengthen prices; and New York was firm, with a better export demand for good qualities, while our receipts were smaller, but accompanied with light shipments. The trading was chiefly for next month, and seemed to be almost entirely local, except as Milwaukee operators were represented. There were scarcely any Eastern orders on hand, as has been the rule for many days past, and the market has advanced some 10c per bu in the absence of buying orders. There is a growing indisposition to take out the old wheat (No. 2) so long as it rules within ½@1c of the price of new, while there is a difference of 6½@7c between new and old No. 3. The anomaly depends on the speculative character of the deal in the "regular" grade, and the fear of a corner on the shorts for this month. Shippers say that the old No. 2 cannot be touched at anything like present prices, and so the prospect is that the market will continue in an artificial condition till the scare is over, except as buyers for export take hold of the new wheat. Seller October opened at 97⅛c, advanced to 98c, declined irregularly to 96¾c, and closed at 97c. New No. 2 seller October sold at ⅜c above the price for old. Seller November sold at 90c, and buyer the year at 90½c. Seller the month sold at 96½@97⅛c, closing at 96⅝c, which was also the quotation on regular No. 2. New No. 2 closed at 97¼c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu new No. 1 spring at $1.01; 34,600 bu old No. 2 spring at 96@97½c; 49,800 bu new do at 97¼@97⅝c; 800 bu old No. 3 do at 85c; 22,800 bu new do at 90¼@91c; 13,800 bu old rejected at 67@68c; 400 bu new do at 71c; and 6,000 bu by sample at 57@93c on track. Total, 110,200 bu.

Minnesota Wheat—Was quiet and firm, with small offerings. Sales were 1,000 bu new No. 2 at $1.00; and 700 bu by sample at $1.05@1.07, free on board cars.

CORN—Was active and strong early, at a shade above the closing prices of Tuesday afternoon, but fell off ¼c and closed at the inside. The chief feature of the day was a further falling off in the volume of receipts, the inspection into store being only 281 cars and 59,600 bu. The weather of the past three days has not been favorable to big receipts, and they are expected by many to be light during the remainder of this month, as the State and county fairs are now in progress in the Northwest, and will attract the attention of the farming community. But the advance gained Tuesday afternoon brought a good many orders to sell, and the market sympathized with wheat after 12 o'clock, in addition to which the expectation of an advance in freight rates by lake led some operators to look for a reduced demand for shipment unless at lower prices. There was a fair inquiry for shipment yesterday. Seller October opened at 44c, sold at 44⅛c, declined to 43⅝c, and closed at 43¾c. Seller November sold at 43@43½c, and seller the year at 42@42⅝c, the latter closing nominally at 41⅞c. Seller the month sold at 43¾@44⅛c, closing at 43¾c. Cash No. 2 closed at 43⅞c, and high mixed at 44⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 24,000 bu high mixed at 44⅛@44½c; 400 bu new do at 42c; 120,200 bu No. 2 at 43¾@44⅛c; 22,000 bu rejected at 41⅜@42c; 3,600 bu by sample at 40@43c on track; and 4,000 bu do at 42@44½c free on board cars. Total, 174,200 bu.

OATS—Were more active and firm at an average advance of ⅛@¼c. New York was reported firm, and the local receipts were smaller, owing, probably, to the wet weather, which will doubtless check deliveries at country points, and only 5 out of 66 cars inspected as regular No. 2, which fact helped to arouse the shorts for this month, who entered into the crowd anxious to cover, and the offerings were moderate, many holders not being free sellers even at the advance. The reported shipments were fair, and room was taken yesterday for about 58,000 bu cash No. 2, was very scarce and sold at 31¼@31⅜c, closing at the outside. Rejected advanced 1c, being in demand probably to fill out a cargo. Sales were made at 27c. Samples were in fair request at 27@32½c for new, and old white sold at 36½c free on cars. September was nearly even with October, opening at 31⅛c and advancing to 31⅜c, closing firm. October sold at 31¼@31⅜c, closing at 31¼@31⅜c. Seller the year sold early at 31⅛c, and afterwards at 31¼c. November was quoted at 31⅜@31½c. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu No. 2 at 31¼@31⅜c; 36,000 bu rejected at 27c; 6,000 bu by sample at 27@35c on track; and 7,800 bu do at 28@36½c free on board. Total, 56,400 bu.

RYE—Was in fair demand, and firmer. The receipts were fair, but there were few sellers on the open market, and little was done until late, when a few cars were offered and soon taken. The reported receipts were over 34,000 bu. Western rye was quoted firm in New York, at 72c, where it is wanted for export to Germany. The German crop is short, but of good quality, and it is expected that Russia will contribute largely towards supplying the deficiency. No. 2 sold at 58¾c; No. 1 at 59½c; and rejected at 49c. Futures were firm at 59¼c for October, and 58½c for September. Cash sales include 1,200 bu No. 1 at 59⅝c; 3,600 bu No. 2 at 58¾c; 400 bu rejected at 49c; 800 bu by sample at 48@50c on track. Total, 6,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was less active and ⅛@1c lower, closing steady at a reaction from the bottom figures of the session. The receipts were considerably smaller,—a fact attributed partly to the storm,—and there were a good many sellers of futures on the floor early, which caused weakness, as buyers held back, but subsequently some of the offerings were withdrawn, and buyers appeared more willing to take hold, and the market rallied in consequence. There was more inquiry for No. 2 from consumers, who say it is quite as good as the samples for which they have to pay more, and the offerings of choice samples are unequal to their wants. The lower grades were also in moderate request for local use and shipment. Choice, bright samples were quickly picked up by maltsters at a shade better prices. Fair grades were plentiful and dull. Distillers are beginning to use the poor malt, the stock of which is still quite large. Seller October opened at 72c, declined to 71c, and closed at 72⅛c. September sold at 71c, closing at 72¼@73c. Cash new No. 2 sold at 72c, new No. 3 at 45@46c, and new rejected at 30c. Old rejected sold at 27c, and old No. 3 was quoted at 35@38c. Choice samples brought 75c@$1.00. Cash sales were reported of 5,200 bu new No. 2 at 72c; 3,200 bu new No. 3 at 45@46c; 400 bu new rejected at 30c; 800 bu do old at 27c; 7,200 bu by sample at 50c@$1.00 on track, and 400 bu at 40c delivered. Total, 17,200 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales 85,000 bu at 96⅝c for September and 97c for October.

Corn—Sales 120,000 bu at 43¾c for September and 43⅝@43⅞c for October.

Oats—Sales 10,000 bu at 31⅛c for September and 31¼c for October.

Mess pork—Sales 1,000 brls at $15.87½ for October and $14.40 for the year.

Lard—Sales 2,000 brls at $9.95 for October, $5,10 for November, and $8.92½ for the year.

Mess pork was quiet and steady at $15.80 for September and $15.87½ for October, the latter ranging from $15.82½@15.87½, and seller the year closed at $14.40.

Lard was firm, closing at $9.95@10.00 for October and $10.15 for September, and $8.92½@8.95 for the year. On the last call a sale was reported of 500 tcs at $10.00@10.02½, the inside being for the last sale.

Wheat was fairly active and firmer. September was quiet at 96⅛@96⅝c, closing at 96⅝c, and October sold at 96⅞@97⅛c, closing at 97⅛c.

Corn was dull and ⅜c lower. September sold at 43⅞c early, and closed at 43½c. October closed at 43⅝c, ranging from 43⅝@43⅞c.

Oats were steady at 31⅛c for September and October. Barley sold at 72⅛c for October.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.16.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand and steady. Quotations: Choice green hurl, 8@9c; medium hurl, red tipped, 6½@7c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5½@6c; red tipped with do, 5@5½c; red with do, 4@4½c; green covers and insides, 5@5½c; red tipped do, 4@4½c; inferior brush, 3@3½c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4@5½c; inferior brush, 2½@5½c; crooked do, 2@5c.

BUTTER—The market had no new features. There was a liberal demand from the local and Eastern trade, and the lately advanced prices were easily maintained. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 26@30c; medium to good grades, 20@23c; inferior to common, 13@17c.

BAGGING—Prices were again very firm, but the long-looked for upward movement is still delayed. Trade was fairly active at the annexed quotations: Stark A, 23c; Peerless AA, 22c; Lewiston, 21½c; Montaup, 22c; Ontario, 22½c; American A, 19½c; Amoskeag, 19½c; Otter Creek, 20c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 14@15c; gunnies, single, 13½@14½c; do, double, 23@24c.

CHEESE—There was a reasonably active inquiry for good to fancy grades, and fully previous prices were being realized. Sales were on a basis of 7½@9c for good to best, and at 3@6½c for inferior to fair.

COOPERAGE—Manufactured work was quiet and unchanged. Packers were picking up the small lots offered, and there was some inquiry for whisky and flour barrels. Stock was unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, 90c@$1.00; flour do, 38@45c; salt barrels, 28@30c; lard tierces, $1.20@1.30; whisky barrels, $1.40@1.50. Tierce staves, bucked, $20.00@23.00; pork-barrel staves, bucked, $15.00@18.00; whisky do, $25.00@30.00; flour-barrel staves, oak, $7.00@8.00; do elm, $5.50@8.50; flour headings, 5@6½c; flat hoops (flour), $4.00@5.00 per m; round do (do), $6.00@8.00 per m; tierce hoops, $12.00@15.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trade is reported fair, and an advance is noted in glycerine and a very firm feeling in quinine, both being in good demand. The other articles were firm. We quote: Acid, citric, lb, $1.00@1.05; acid, tartaric, powdered, lb, 53@58c; ammonia, carb, 22@25c; axle grease, doz., $1.00@1.25; borax, refined, lb, 13@15c; blue vitriol, lb, 10@12c; cream tartar, pure, lb, 40@45c; cochineal, Hond., lb, 70@75c; chloroform, lb, 95c@$1.10; glycerine, bulk, lb, 17½@22c; gum arabic, picked, 50@75c; gum arabic, sorts, 25@35c; gum camphor, lb, 33@38c; gum opium, lb, $7.50@7.75; gum shellac, lb, 38@50c; iodine, lb, $3.75@4.00; morphia, sulph., oz, $4.75@5.00; oil, castor, 88c@$1.00 per gal; do, lemon, $4.25@4.50; potass., chlor., lb, 30@35c; potassium, iod., lb, $2.65@2.75; quinine, sulph., oz, $2.45@2.50; red precipit, lb, $1.00@$1.05; root ipecac, powd., lb, $1.50@1.60; root rhei, E. L. powd., lb, $1.25@1.50; salt, Epsom, lb, 2½@5c; silver cryst., oz., 95c@$1.00; soap, Castile, gen., lb, 10½@14c; sulphur, lb, 4½@6c; sassafras bark, 12@15c.

EGGS—The receipts were light and prices suddenly rose from 12 to 15c, under a comparatively good local demand, and the street was nearly cleared before noon. The above figures are for fresh stock.

FISH—No price changes were noted. Business continues quiet at about steady figures. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $3.90@4.00; No. 2 whitefish, $3.75@3.85; trout, $3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.50; No. 1 shore, extra, ½-brl, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 bay, $8.75@9.00; No. 2, ½-brl, $7.50@7.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.90; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50, large family kits, $1.20; bank codfish, $4.50@4.75; George's codfish, $5.50; summer-cured codfish, $5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@7.75; do, ½-brl, $3.73@4.00; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.25@6.50; do, ½-brl, $3.25@3.50; scaled herring, per box, 33@35c; No. 1 herring, 28@30c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $7.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins were quoted a shade lower, layers now offering at $2.00@2.10, and loose Muscatel at $2.20@2.40. These are lower figures than have prevailed for a number of years. Other foreign fruits remain as before. Domestics remain dull and more or less nominal. New raspberries are quoted at 29@30c:

Foreign—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 15@15½c; Turkish prunes, 5½@6½c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 7½@11½c; raisins, layers, $2.00@2.10; loose Muscatel, $2.20@2.40; Zante currants, 6½@7c; citron, 22@23c.

Domestic—Alden apples, 16@18c; Michigan do, 8@8½c; North Carolina, sliced, 9@9½c; pared peaches, 15@16c; blackberries, 8½@9c; raspberries, new, 29@30c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

Nuts—Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Terragona, 19½@20c; Naples walnuts, 17@17½c; French walnuts, new, 10@11c; Grenoble walnuts, 13½@14½c; Brazils, 8@8½c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5½@6½c; African peanuts, 6@7c.

GREEN FRUITS—Peaches were again abundant, and sold readily, there being a good many orders in from neighboring towns. The local trade was checked by the rain, but recent prices were realized. A good deal of the fruit, which otherwise appears to be perfect, is hard, and fit to ship, but not quite ripe enough for the local trade. Apples were superabundant and dull. Grapes, pears, and plums were easy. California fruits were dull. Lemons sold fairly on orders: Apples, $1.00@1.75 per brl; crab apples, 20c per basket; peaches, 30@75c per basket; pears, 50@75c per basket; plums, 75c@$1.00 per basket; grapes, Concords, $2.00@2.50 per case of 36 lbs, at 3½@5c per basket; watermelons, $1.00@1.25 per doz; California pears, $3.00@4.00 per box; lemons, $6.00@9.00 per box.

GROCERIES—Business was moderately active at previous quotations, the market ruling steady and firm, as follows:

Rice—Rangoon, 6½@6¾c; Carolina, 6¾@7¾c; Louisiana, 5½@7c.

Coffees—O. G. Java, 28@29c; Java, No. 2, 26@27c; choice to fancy Rio, 22@22½c; good to prime do, 21½@22c; common to fair, 19½@20½c; roasting, 18½@19c; Singapore Java, 23@24c; Costa Rica 21½@22½c; Maracaibo, 21½@22½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 11⅞@11¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11¼@11⅜c; A standard, 11½@11⅝c; do No. 2, 11@11⅜c; B, 11c; extra C, 10⅞c; C No. 2, 10⅝c; yellow C No. 1, 10¼@10⅜c; do C No. 2, 10⅛c; choice brown, 10⅛@10¼c; fair to prime do, 9⅝@10c; common do, 9½@9⅝c.

Sirups—California sugar-loaf drips, 70@72c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 55@60c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 65@70c; do prime, 58@60c; do, common to good, 48@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 30@32c.

Spices—Allspice, 16½@17½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 28@30c; pepper, 17@18c; nutmegs, $1.10@1.15; Calcutta ginger, 14½@15½c.

Soaps—True Blue, 6c; German Mottled, 6¼@7c; White Lily, 5½@6c; White Rose, 5½@6; Royal Savon, 5¾c; Savon Imperial, 5¾c; Golden West, 5¼@5¾c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—There were Eastern orders on the market for timothy, but the offerings were light. Sales were reported of No. 1 at $11.00@11.50, free on board, and probably more could have been sold at the same figure. Prairie hay was quiet; new upland brought $7.00 on track.

HIGHWINES—Were in moderate demand and steady at the recent decline. Sales were reported of 100 brls, in two lots, at $1.08 per gallon. Sale was made the previous evening of 50 brls at $1.08½.

HIDES—Were in moderate demand and steady: Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light and heavy, 7½c; damaged, 5½c; part cured, 6¼@6½c; green salted kip, 7½@7¾c; green country, 5½c; green calf, 11@11½c; flint hides, 12@12½c; dry kip and calf, 12@12½c; dry salted hides, 10@11c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HOPS—Remain quiet. New hops are held in Wisconsin above buyers' views, and there is little disposition among consumers to enter into contracts until later in the season. New hops are in good demand,—that is, brewers are sending in small orders, and the seedlings sell as soon as they arrive, and the offerings are not sufficient to go round. Late reports from New York speak favorably of the crop, and a few contracts have been made at 25c. A cable from London, Sept. 1, stated that the season was far enough advanced to determine the extent of the crop with tolerable accuracy. In England the crop is estimated at two-thirds of that of 1875, in Germany at one-quarter, and in Belgium one-half. There is also a proportionate loss in the supply of choice samples. Higher prices are predicted. In the local market seedlings are billed soon after arrival at 25c, and olds (1875) are selling at 8@14c. A few hops of 1874 are offered at 2@5c.

LEATHER—A fair business was in progress and the market showed a firm tone. Stocks are not excessive, and, should the fall trade prove all that it now promises, better prices will probably prevail a little later in the season. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$ 85@1.10	Line	$ 35@ 37
Calf, No. 2	75@ 80	Buffalo slaughter sole (best)	30@ 33
Veals, No. 1	80@ 90	Chicago do	28@ 30
Veals, No. 2	50@ 70	"B. A." sole	28@ 37
Kip	40@ 70	[illegible]	
Upper, No. 1	19@ 23	"B. A. G. D." sole	24@ 26
Upper, No. 2	16@ 20		
Harness	29@ 32	Insole	20@ 24

OAK.

Calf	85@1.15	Harness	32@ 35
Kip	80@ 90	Sole	36@ 43
Upper	18@ 23		

FRENCH STOCK.

Calf	1.50@2.00	Kip	1.00@1.50

OILS—Carbon was ordered rather sparingly, the demand being strictly in accordance with current needs. The statistical position of the market, however, is very firm, and the maintenance of the present—or even higher—prices is now deemed probable. Turpentine was again strong and was advanced 1c. An advance in naphtha of 1c was also noted. Other oils were without quotable change. Carbon, 115 degrees test, 20@22½c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 degrees, 32½@33c; Snow White, 150 degrees test, 34½@35c; do headlight, 175 degrees, 34½@35c; extra lard oil, 83c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65@67c; linseed, raw, 42c; boiled, 53c; whale, winter-bleached, 68@70c; sperm, $2.00; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; plumbago oil, 60@70c; turpentine, 31c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 16@17c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 25@30c.

POULTRY—Chickens were in fair supply, and rather slow, the wet weather checking retail trade and keeping many buyers away from the street. Springs were slow at $2.50@3.50, and old at $3.50@3.75. Other poultry was scarce and quiet.

POTATOES—Were in demand and firm on the street, the storm having kept farmers out of town, and the offerings were small. Sweet potatoes were lower at $3.00@3.50 per brl, the outside for Jerseys. Early Rose were quoted at $1.75@2.00 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was fairly active and stronger, the storm having lessened the receipts. Prime sold at $1.65, choice at $1.70@1.75, and common at $1.25@1.45. Flax was steady at $1.15@1.25, and clover quiet at $5.90@6.00. Other seeds were not mentioned.

SALT—Was in fair demand at the annexed prices: Saginaw and Onondaga, fine, $1.30; Canada, do, $1.35; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

TEAS—Remain steady and unchanged. There is a reasonably active demand as the annexed quotations:

Gunpowder—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.15.

Imperial—Common, 28@33c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

Japan—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@40c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@50c; finest, 52@55c; choice, 56@60c; choicest, 63@65c; choicest new first picking, 70@75c.

Oolongs—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—Was quoted steady at $7.50 for maple, $6.50 for beech, and $5.00 for slabs.

WOOL—Buyers are still looking through the market, and wools are selling quite freely at full recent prices. The bulk of the Western clip has gone forward, but the remainder is held firmly at the late advance, and in some cases above it. Quotations: Tub-washed, choice, 38@39c; fair to good, 33@35c; washed fleece, fine and medium, 28@32c; unwashed fleece, coarse and medium, 22@23c; fine, 16@20c.

LUMBER.

The wholesale market was quiet yesterday. About a dozen cargoes were on sale, but the rain-storm kept buyers away, and most of the lumber was carried over. Two cargoes of standard Manistee piece stuff sold at $8.00, and inferior was quoted at $7.50. Inch lumber was unchanged in price. Common was quoted at $8.00@9.00, and fair to choice at $10.00@14.00. Shingles remain at $1.90@2.30. Two or three cargoes were offered. Lath were quiet at $1.15@1.20.

At the yards trade has slackened some, owing to the rain-storm, but orders are coming from the country, and the market is steady, and for joists and scantling firm. Shingles and lath are steady:

First and second clear	$35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1 inch	30.00@32.00
Third clear, thick	32.00@33.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
Clear siding, first and second	16.50@17.00
First common siding	14.50@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	27.00@28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00@23.00
Box boards, A	35.00@37.00
Box boards, B	25.00@27.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in	27.00@33.00
B stock boards	22.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00
Common boards and short fencing	9.50@10.50
Fencing, 16 ft	9.50@11.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 2 in	9.00@10.50
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	10.00@11.50
Lath	1.25@ 1.50
A shingles	2.35@ 2.75
Pickets, square	10.00@11.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.00

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,491	8,217	518
Tuesday	5,876	8,628	1,545
Wednesday	4,200	9,200	1,000
Total	13,567	26,045	3,063
Same time last week	10,933	27,138	1,409
Week before last	11,345	21,103	2,600
Shipments—			
Monday	1,408	4,022	....
Tuesday	2,373	2,405	416
Total	3,781	6,427	416

CATTLE—Sellers had no fault to find with the course of yesterday's market. There was a more than ordinarily full attendance of buyers, and from the opening to the close of the day trading was satisfactorily active. As to prices, they were firmer all around. In common grades there was no appreciable advance, but for fair to choice shipping beeves and the better class of Texas cattle there was a ready outlet at 10@15c advance over Tuesday's prices. Although the supply of cattle in the yards amounted to some 6,000 head, the great bulk changed owners, and the market closed as it opened, active and firm. Sales had a range of $2.00@5.40. Shippers operated principally at $4.15@4.80 for fair to choice steers weighing from 1,100 to 1,450 lbs; local butchers at $2.65@3.25 for cows, thin steers, and common to good Texans; and feeders at $3.00@3.50 for thrifty steers weighing from 800 to 1,050 lbs. The prominent sales were 30 head at $5.40, by Nicoles & Addems; 29 head at $5.25, by Dickson & Byers; and 56 and 92 Montana cattle at $3.40 and $3.75, by Ingwersen Bros. Gregory, Cooley & Co. sold, in lots, some 800 head of Texas and native cattle at prices ranging from $3.50 to $4.75.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,550 lbs	$4.85@5.15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.60@4.80
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.50
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@3.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.80@2.25
Texas—Through droves	2.50@3.50
Veals—Per 100 lbs	3.25@5.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
30	1,509	$5.40	14	1,111	$4.15
29	1,591	5.25	17	1,034	4.15
15	1,413	5.00	100	1,192	4.55
45	1,457	5.00	33	1,182	4.00
75	1,383	5.15	92 Mont	1,171	3.40
32	1,338	4.90	56 Mont	1,346	3.75
64	1,451	4.85	41	893	3.75
69	1,290	4.87½	14	956	3.75
90	1,352	4.80	38	1,123	3.70
15	1,377	4.80	37	1,071	3.80
62	1,434	4.80	28	1,078	3.80
25	1,279	4.80	50 Texas	753	3.00
97	1,386	4.85	105 Texas	869	3.60
91	1,183	4.75	190 Texas	917	3.50
32	1,344	4.75	24 Texas	758	3.05
17	1,253	4.70	27 Texas	662	2.65
15	1,377	4.80	17 Texas	1,242	2.90
108	1,198	4.70	18 Texas	1,020	3.40
35	1,220	4.70	20 Texas	935	3.30
34	1,247	4.65	18 Texas	855	3.25
13	1,431	4.65	22 cows	907	3.20
180	1,208	4.65	19 cows	1,006	3.20
64	1,304	4.65	17	798	2.95
114	1,272	4.65	23 cows	960	3.25
13	1,277	4.60	22 cows	940	3.15
34	1,250	4.60	24 cows	852	3.00
30	1,128	4.60	20	791	2.90
23	1,197	4.60	18	792	2.90
34	1,262	4.60	12 cows	832	2.90
34	1,085	4.55	19 cows	742	2.60
47	1,228	4.55	23 cows	873	2.60
46	1,248	4.55	20 cows	955	3.15
34	1,110	4.30	21 cows	780	2.65
31	1,225	4.35	20 cows	890	2.75
36	1,140	4.30	62 Texas	825	3.17½
80	1,012	4.30	21 Texas	827	3.35
19	1,068	4.25	4	240	4.00

HOGS—Were in active demand, and commanded better prices than prevailed on Tuesday, light weights and good to choice heavy meeting with ready sale at 5@10c advance. For coarse, rough, heavy lots there was little inquiry, and the most that holders of such could do was to sustain previous prices. The market closed firm at $6.00@6.15 for bacon grades, and at $5.00@5.85 for inferior to prime heavy. Most of the trading was done within a range of $5.40@6.10.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
52	187	$6.15	37	211	$6.00	47	308	$5.60
52	178	6.15	44	215	6.00	58	304	5.70
131	180	6.15	21	237	6.00	42	241	5.65
55	190	6.15	109	222	6.00	60	251	5.65
63	186	6.15	49	180	6.00	32	205	5.60
34	191	6.15	20	211	6.00	29	274	5.65
85	195	6.12½	50	211	6.00	28	237	5.65
38	190	6.12½	62	199	6.05	21	252	5.60
20	180	6.10	28	204	6.05	22	280	5.60
29	210	6.10	53	254	5.85	55	209	5.60
92	190	6.10	30	246	5.85	34	252	5.50
32	191	6.10	86	370	5.85	30	272	5.50
67	181	6.10	60	218	5.80	25	308	5.45
34	201	6.10	27	293	5.85	20	264	5.45
38	198	6.10	70	232	5.80	29	258	5.35
46	213	6.10	53	232	5.85	71	262	5.35
40	200	6.10	27	268	5.75	41	206	5.00
43	185	6.10	50	269	5.75	42	235	5.25
41	186	6.10	24	287	5.75	46	164	5.00
40	189	6.10	76	300	5.85	31	236	5.00
47	171	6.10	100	294	5.75	41	203	5.00
34	215	6.10	46	318	5.70	41	206	5.05
45	200	6.10	86	292	5.65	25	171	4.75
43	377	6.10	48	370	5.65	31	237	5.00
50	238	6.00						

SHEEP—There was a good demand at fully former quotations. The supply was moderate, and all the offerings were taken on a basis of $2.50@3.25 for inferior to medium grades, and at $3.50@4.50 for good to choice. We note the following

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
42	99	$4.50	48	79	$3.55	79	73	$3.50
79	93	4.50	79	91	3.85	113 (per h'd)		2.25
94	85	4.12½	77	94	3.60	18 (lambs)		2.20
78	85	4.12½	158	89	3.75	18 (lambs)		2.25

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 6.—*Beeves*—Receipts 2,850 against 2,570 same time last week; quality fair; demand active; market firm at an advance of ¼c; poor to prime native steers sold readily at 8¾@10¼c; extra, 10½@10¾c; fair Texans, 8¼@9c.

Sheep—Receipts 9,300, making 11,500 for two days, against 4,170 same time last week; prices fell off about ¼c; sales slow at 4½@7c for lambs; 4@6c for sheep.

Swine—Receipts 4,590, making 6,700 for two days, against 6,670 same time last week; none for sale alive.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Sept. 6.—*Cattle*—Receipts, 1,054; total for the week, 7,990; market fairly active; all fresh arrivals sold readily at strong yesterday's prices; sales, 35 cars.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,000; total for the week, 13,600; market active; lambs, ¼c advance; Canada lambs, $5.25 to $6.18; Ohio sheep, 94 lbs, $4.80; sales, 19 cars.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; total for the week, 14,600; market moderately active for Yorkers; no heavy in the market; Yorkers, $5.75@6.10; one car best, $6.15; heavy hogs in light demand.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Sept. 6.—*Cattle*—Quiet; prices unchanged; very best, 5@5½c; first quality, 4½@5c; medium or good fair quality, 3½@4½c; ordinary thin steers, oxen, and cows, 3@3½c; most sales, 3¾@4½c; receipts, 2,332; sales, 2,047.

Hogs—Dull; prices ¼c lower; tendency still downward at the close; range, 8@8½c; receipts, 4,850.

Sheep—Dull and unchanged; rates ranged 4@5c; receipts, 7,194 lambs at $1.50@3.75.

EAST LIBERTY.

East Liberty, Pa., Sept. 6.—*Cattle*—Receipts to-day, 67 cars of through stock and 28 cars for sale here, or in all 1,615 head; total for two days, 2,958; supply barely equal to the demand; best, $5.25 to $5.50; medium to good, $4.75@5.00; common to fair, $4.25@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,795 head; total for 2 days, 5,940; Yorkers, $6.00@6.12; Philadelphias, $6.70@6.40.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 4,000 head; total for 2 days, 13,400; selling at $3.75@5.25.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—*Hogs*—Dull and unchanged.

Cattle—Quiet and unchanged; fair demand for butchers' grades; pony steers, 3½@4½c; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.50; good to choice, $3.00@3.62½; common to fair, $2.50@2.90.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Sept. 6.—*Hogs*—Fair demand; lower rates; common light, $5.40@5.65; fair to good light, $5.75@6.00; heavy, $5.65@6.00; rough, $5.00@5.14. Receipts, 1,331; shipments, 220.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Liverpool, Sept. 6—11 a. m.—*Flour*—No. 1, 23s 6d; No. 2, 22s 6d.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 4d; No 2, 9s 2d; Spring, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 5d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d. Corn, 25s.

Provisions—Pork, 87s. Lard, 49s 3d.

Liverpool, Sept. 6—1:30 p. m.—*Lard*—49s 6d.

Liverpool, Sept. 6—Latest.—*Cotton*—Firmer; active; 6@6 1-16d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 9,300.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat, average, 9s 5d@9s 8d; do club, 9s 8d@10s; red Western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 8s@9s 3d; winter red Western, 9s 2d@9s 4d. Flour—Western canal, 22s 6d@23s 6d. Corn—Western mixed, 25s. Oats, 3s@3s 6d. Barley, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 36s 3d@36s 6d.

Clover Seed—50@55s.

Provisions—Prime mess pork, 87s. Prime mess beef, 72s 6d. Lard, 49s 6d. Cheese, 48s. Bacon—Long clear, 44s 6d; short do, 46s 6d.

Tallow—42s.

Petroleum—Spirits, 11s; refined, 18s.

Linseed Oil—24s.

Resin—Common, 4s 9d; pale, 14s.

Spirits Turpentine—23s 6d.

London, Sept. 6.—*Petroleum*—Refined, 18s@18s 3d.

Antwerp, Sept. 5.—*Petroleum*—48.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Sept. 6.—*Grain*—Wheat without decided change; no very great pressure to sell, and no inclination to buy to any material extent; sales of 88,000 bu at 98c@$1.05 for ungraded spring; $1.05@1.06 for No. 2 Chicago; $1.06½ for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.25 for new amber Virginia; and $1.28 for new white Michigan. Rye quiet at 70@73c for Western. Barley quiet and nominally unchanged; small sales of Texas and six-rowed State were reported at 80c. Corn a shade firmer, and closed rather quiet; sales 268,000 bu at 50@53c for hot and warm Western mixed; 51c for kiln-dried; 54@54½c for graded and ungraded steamer mixed Western; 55@57c for ungraded Western mixed, including sail mixed at 55½@56c, the latter price for a round lot of 50,000 bu. Oats brought more money, with a good local trade demand and some export inquiry; sales of 64,000 bu at 38@44c for mixed, and 38@47½c for white Western and State; 40@42c in store for 23,000 bu old No. 2 Chicago; 43c for old mixed Michigan; 41@42½c for new mixed Western; 43@44c for new white Western.

Ocean Freights—Without quotable change, though not over and above steady. Engagements to Liverpool, by steam, 32,000 bu grain at 8@8½d; to Hull, by steam, 40,000 bu grain at 8d.

Provisions—Pork higher, and firm at the advance, with more doing; sales 400 brls new mess on spot at $16.80@17.00; also 58 brls for September at $16.90, and 750 brls October at $17.00; at the second call, for September, $17.00 was asked; for October $16.75 bid and $16.90 asked; and for the remainder of year $15.45 bid and $15.80 asked. Middles quiet at 9¼@9½c for Western long clear. Lard excited and decidedly higher on an active inquiry, closing firm; sales of 1,365 tcs prime steam on the spot at $10.40@10.50, closing at $10.50; also 500 tcs for September at $10.50@10.52½; 4,250 tcs for October at $10.25@10.35, closing at $10.35; and 2,000 tcs for the remainder of the year at $9.47½@9.55, closing at $9.50 bid; at the second call, for October $10.25 bid and $10.35 asked; for November $9.55 bid and $9.75 asked; and for the remainder of the year $9.40 bid and $9.50 asked.

Sugar—Business on a small scale, but late figures were retained; sales of 297 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 8⅝@9⅛c; 103 hhds and 200 boxes molasses grades at 8⅛c; fair to good refining Cuba quoted at 9@9⅛c; prime at 9¼c; centrifugal at 9⅝@10⅛c.

Tallow—Steady; sales of 110,000 lbs at 8½@8 7-16c per lb, the latter for prime.

Whisky—Unsettled; sales on 'Change of 50 brls at $1.10½, and after 'Change of 50 brls at $1.11, and 50 brls to arrive within one week at $1.10½, cash on delivery.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 6.—*Cotton*—11 9-16@11⅝c; futures steady; September, 11 17-32@11 9-16c; October, 11 7-16@11 15-32c; November, 11⅜@11 13-32c; December, 11 13-32@11 7-16c; January, 11 17-32@11 9-16c; February, 11 23-32@11¾c; March, 11 15-16@11 31-32c; April, 12 1-16@12 3-32c; May, 12 7-32@12¼c; June, 12 7-32@12⅜c; July, 12 9-16@12 19-32c; August, 12 23-32@12⅝c.

Flour—Receipts, 8,000 brls; shipping grades very quiet; fair business in Minnesota. Rye flour a shade firmer; $4.50@5.10.

Corn-Meal—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat quiet but steady; light demand; receipts, 3,000 bu; spring ungraded, 98c@$1.05; No. 1 spring, $1.10; white Michigan, new, $1.28; amber Virginia, new, $1.25; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.06½; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.05@1.06. Rye quiet; State, 80c; Western, new, 70@73c. Barley quiet, but firm; malt quiet, but steady. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; receipts, 180,000 bu; Western mixed ungraded, 55@57c; yellow graded, 58c; Western mixed, hot and warm, 50@52c; mixed steam, 54@54½c. Oats firm and active; receipts, 15,000 bu; mixed Western and State, 36@44c; white do, 38@47½c.

Hay—Firm and unchanged.

Hops—Firm; Eastern and Western, 8@15c; New York State, 10@20c; do new, 25@25c.

Groceries—Coffee—Demand fair and market firm; Rio cargoes, 15½@19½c in gold; jobbing, 15½@19½c in gold. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice—Market dull; Carolina, 5½@6½c; Louisiana, 4@6c; Rangoon, 5½@5¾c.

Petroleum—Quiet but firm; crude, 14¼@15c; refined, 26c; cases, 30@31c.

Tallow—Firmer; 8½@8 7-16c.

Strained Resin—Firm; $1.60@1.67½.

Spirits Turpentine—Firm; 31c.

Eggs—Firm; Western, 20@21c.

Leather—Firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light middles and heavy weights, 19@23½c; California do, 19@22½c; common, 18½@21c.

Wool—Demand fair and market firm; domestic fleece, 31@50c; pulled, 20@38c; unwashed, 10@28c; Texas, 10@27c.

Provisions—Pork firmer; more active; prime mess, $16.80@17.00; October, $17.00. Beef firm. Pickled hams, 11½c. Middles quiet; Western long clear middles, 9¼@9½c; city do, 9½c. Lard excited; decidedly firmer; closed heavy; prime steam, $10.40@10.50; October, $10.25@10.35.

Butter—Firm; Western, 14@30c.

Cheese—Firm; 3@10c.

Whisky—Unsettled; $1.10½@1.11.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; new sheathing, 31c; ingot lake quiet and unchanged. Iron—Scotch pig dull and unsettled at 27@29c; American dull and heavy at 19@23c. Iron—Russia sheeting, 11½c in gold. Nails unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—*Cotton*—Quiet and unchanged.

Flour—Steady and unchanged; sound supers and medium extras scarce and wanted; superfine fall, $2.75@3.00; extra fall, $3.25@3.75; double extra fall, $4.00@4.50.

Grain—Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall, $1.15@1.15¼ cash; $1.14¼ bid September; No. 3 do, $1.03¾ bid cash; sales at $1.05½ for September. Corn firmer; mixed Western, 40¾@41c cash; 40⅝@40¾c September; 41¼c October. Oats firmer; No. 2, 32¼c bid cash; sales, 32¼c September. Rye higher; 54c cash; 56½c October. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 spring Texas, 75c; choice Minnesota, 95c.

Whisky—Buoyant at $1.09.

Provisions—Market dull; $16.25. Lard nominally unchanged; winter, $10.00; summer, $9.50. Bulk meats dull and nominal; nothing doing. Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 9@9⅛c.

Receipts—Flour, 2,600 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—*Petroleum*—Firmer; refined, 23¼@26c; crude, 19c.

Seeds—Timothy, $1.75@1.80.

Flour—Market dull; extra, $3.87½@4.25; Minnesota family, $5.25@6.37½; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $5.75@6.50; high grades, $6.75@8.00.

Grain—Wheat inactive; red, new, $1.10@1.15; amber, $1.18@1.20. Rye, 60@63c. Corn—Market dull; yellow, 55@57c; mixed, 51@54c; sail, 54c; steamer, 50@52c. Oats steady; new white, 32@41c; old, do, 46@48c.

Provisions—Lard, $10.50@10.75; mess pork, $18.50@19.00.

Butter—Firm; New York and Bradford County Pennsylvania extras, 27@29c; firsts, 23@25c; Western extras, 18@20c; firsts, 16@17c.

Cheese—Demand active; Western fine, 8@9c.

Eggs—Demand active; Western fresh, 20@21c.

Whisky—Western, $1.12.

Receipts—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 6.—*Flour*—Firm; Western superfine, $3.00@3.50; common extras, $4.00@4.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $4.75@6.75; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5.50@6.50; Illinois, $5.75@7.25; St. Louis, $6.00@7.25; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin, $6.50@8.25.

Grain—Corn—Market dull; mixed yellow, 57@60c. Oats firm; No. 2 white and mixed, 41@47c; rejected, 38@41c.

Wool—Good demand; considerable sales have been made to manufacturers, better grades being in most request; fair fleeces held quite firm, with an upward tendency; scarcely any choice XX offering under 45c; X and No. 1 Ohio and Pennsylvania, 37@40c; XX, 42@44c; XXX and above, 45@47c; combing delaine firm at 40@45c; fine delaine, 45@50c; combing Wisconsin and Michigan, 33@38c; pulled wool, 28@40c for super and X.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Sept. 6.—*Flour*—Steady.

Grain—Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.17; amber Michigan, spot, held at $1.13; $1.12¾ offered; No. 2 amber Michigan, spot, held at $1.13; $1.12¾ offered; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.05½; No. 1 red winter, $1.10½ offered; No. 2 red, $1.10¾; September, $1.10½; No. 3 red, $1.04½; September, $1.04; rejected red, 91c; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.16½. Corn dull; high mixed, 48c; low mixed, 47c; no grade, 47c; damaged, 41½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 33c; white, 36½c; No. 2 do, 35½c; Michigan, 33½c; rejected, 29c.

Receipts—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Sept. 6.—*Cotton*—Quiet; 11c.

Flour—Fair and firm.

Grain—Wheat dull; red, 90c@$1.08. Corn quiet; 45@47c. Oats inactive; new, 30@35c. Rye higher; 60@62c. Barley firm; 85@90c.

Provisions—Pork fair and higher; $16.00@16.10. Lard in good demand; a shade higher; steam, $10.00@10.05; kettle, 12@12½c; current make, 9¾@10c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 6⅜c; clear rib, $7.93@8.00, closing with the latter bid; clear, 8¼@8⅜c. Bacon higher; 7¾@7½c; 9⅞@9c; 9⅞@9⅝c.

Whisky—Steady; $1.07.

Butter—Easier; not quotably lower.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Sept. 6.—*Flour*—Quiet but firm.

Grain—Wheat opened firm; about ⅛c higher; closed firm and quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.09; No. 2, $1.05½; October, $1.01½; November, $1.01½; No. 3, 89@90c. Corn firmer; fair demand; No. 2, 43@43½c. Oats firmer; tending upward; No. 2, fresh, 31@31½c. Rye higher; No. 1, 61c. Barley weak and lower; No. 2, September, 81c; No. 3, 47c.

Freights—Quiet and dull; wheat to Buffalo, 3½c; to Oswego, 5½c.

Receipts—Flour, 8,500 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 6,500 brls; wheat, 2,300 bu.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Sept. 6.—*Flour*—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat steady; demand good and unchanged. Corn—Western steady; mixed, 54½c. Oats more active and firm; Western white, 33@36c; mixed, 31@32c. Rye—Active; firm; 54@56c.

Provisions—Steady and unchanged. Lard, refined, 11½@11⅝c.

Butter—Firm and unchanged.

Petroleum—Steady and unchanged.

Coffee—Strong, quiet, and unchanged.

Whisky—Dull; $1.11@1.11½.

Receipts—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 124,500 bu.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Sept. 6.—*Grain*—Wheat firm; light demand; new white Michigan, $1.16; Port Washington Club, $1.16; Northwestern spring, $1.05. Corn in good demand; firm and higher; sales 30,000 bu by sample at 49@50c; No. 2 do high mixed, 51c. Oats quiet; white Ohio, on track, 36½c. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

Canal Freights—Quiet; 6c wheat and 5½c corn to New York.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Sept. 6.—*Flour*—Market dull; treble, $4.50@5.75; choice and family, $6.50@7.00.

Hay—Active, but lower; jobbing, $17.75@18.00.

Provisions—Lard scarce and firm; tierce, $11.00@11.50; keg, $11.25@12.50. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders, loose, 7½@7¾c.

Others unchanged.

COTTON.

New Orleans, Sept. 6.—Cotton in good demand; sales, 650 bales; quotations unchanged; receipts, net, 733; gross, 741; exports to Liverpool, 2,794; to New York, 3,045; stock, 26,447.

Galveston, Sept. 6.—Cotton dull; middlings, 10½c; exports, coastwise, 317 bales; net receipts, 885; sales, 350.

Charleston, Sept. 6.—Cotton firmer; middlings, 11c; net receipts, 423 bales; sales, 200.

Savannah, Sept. 6.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 10½c; net receipts, 798 bales; gross receipts, 800; sales, 304.

Mobile, Sept. 6.—Cotton unchanged; middlings, 10¾c; exports, coastwise, 137 bales; net receipts, 162; gross receipts, 162; sales, 50.

DRY GOODS.

New York, Sept. 6.—Business was moderately active in all departments, with the jobbers' and package trades in prints very brisk. Cotton goods were in steady demand and firm. Indian Head and Nashua R brown sheetings advanced. Dress goods were active and firm. Woolen goods were quiet, except flannels, which were in fair request. Foreign silks and dress goods were more active.

PETROLEUM.

Cleveland, Sept. 6.—*Petroleum*—Refined, market steady and unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 12c cash, car lots.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 6.—Petroleum quiet, but firm; crude, $4.00 at Parker's; refined, 25¼@26c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

Wilmington, Sept. 6.—Spirits of turpentine firm, at 28c.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

Arrivals—Prop Empire State, Buffalo, sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop G. J. Truesdell, St. Joseph, sundries; prop Trader, South Haven, sundries; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; stmr Presto, Montague, lumber; prop M. Groh, Manistee, lumber; schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, lumber; schr Windsor, Manistee, lumber; schr L. A. Burton, Ludington, lumber; schr Hattie Fisher, Davis Pier, railroad ties; schr M. Mueller, Muskegon, lumber; schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber; schr Lookout, Muskegon, lumber; schr Maggie Dall, Muskegon, lumber; prop Buckner, Glenn Haven, lumber; prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries.

Clearances—Schr L. B. Coates, Muskegon, 3 brls ham; schr John Bean, Jr., Muskegon, 35 cords stone; brig Commerce, Marinette, 2,000 bu corn, 2,625 bu oats; schr Favorite, Buffalo, 31,151 bu corn; schr Britton, White Lake, 10 bu corn; schr Guiding Star, Port Huron, 26,000 bu corn; schr Monticello, Kingston, Ont., 20,464 bu corn; stmr India, Buffalo, 32,500 bu corn, 500 brls flour; prop Truesdell, Port Huron, 70 brls flour, 60 brls mess pork; prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, 100 bu corn, 100 brls flour, and sundries; prop J. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 22,500 bu corn, 1,474 brls flour, 70 brls pork, 243 brls corn-meal; prop Tempest, White Lake, 100 pkgs mdse; prop Milwaukee, Ogdensburg and Port Huron, 440 brls flour and sundries; prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn, 32,000 bu rye, 100 brls beef, 100 oatmeal; prop Messenger, St. Joseph, 17 brls flour and sundries; schr Persia, White Lake, 5 brls beef and sundries; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 100 brls flour, 27 brls pork, 4 brls whisky, and sundries; prop Trader, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Russia, Buffalo, 53,500 bu corn, 775 bags seed, 75 bdls sheep pelts, and sundries; prop Montana, Buffalo, 42,622 bu corn, 500 brls flour, 1,490 bags seed, and sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries.

FREIGHTS.

Chicago.—The freight market was quiet and stronger. There was a demand for corn vessels at 2c, but carriers held out for 2¼c, which was paid for one vessel, but shippers refused to take more at the advance. The charters include the prop Commodore, corn, and Cuba, corn and oats, through, and the schr Kingfisher, corn, at 2¼c.—all to Buffalo. The props Champlain and Garden City, corn to Ogdensburg. Also, a small load of oats. Capacity estimated at 180,000 bu corn, and 56,000 bu oats.

Buffalo, Sept. 4.—H. H. Smith reports the schr Aldebaran, salt to Cleveland at 8c per brl, and staveholts back to Buffalo at 90c per cord; two vessels, lumber, Bay City to Chicago at $1.50 per m; schr Thomas P. Sheldon, same; barge William Case, lumber, Au Sable to Tonawanda, at $1.62½ per m; Capt. G. W. Bone reports the charter of the schr Redwing, lumber, Bay City to Chicago, at $1.50 per m. Coal freights dull and unsettled. Lumber freights firm.

Detroit, Sept. 4.—B. Whitaker & Son report the schr H. A. Richmond, one load brick, St. Clair to Alpena, at $1.25, delivered on deck, and one load lumber, Alpena to Detroit, at $1 per m on rail; schr Young America, pine deals, East Saginaw to Amherstburg, at $1.75 per m.

Milwaukee, Sept. 5.—Another dull day in freight business, and rates weak at 2½c on wheat to Buffalo, and 5¼c to Kingston. No charters.

RACINE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Racine, Wis., Sept. 6.—The schr Dolphin, belonging to Muller Bros., of Chicago, in charge of Capt. Roney, with a crew of six men, light, bound to Frankfort, Mich., for a cargo of lumber, failed to make Racine Harbor last night during the terrible gale that was blowing from the east, and cast anchor about a mile from the shore, opposite Tenth street. About 5 o'clock this morning she parted cable and drifted helplessly to the shore, where she now lies pounding on the cribs. The stern and part of the bottom is torn away, and the hull is broken in two in the middle. At present the sea is increasing, and it will be impossible to save the vessel. It is believed that a full insurance covers the craft, which is an old one, and of but little account at best, as vessel property is now rated. The misfortune was a bonanza to the crew, as they were well supplied by the hospitable natives with a complete outfit of wearing apparel as soon as their drenched and shivering bodies reached terra-firma.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

Chicago.—The schrs Clara Parker, Gamecock, and Pilot, and the prop M. Groh, are at the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company undergoing repairs.... The schr Frontier City was sold yesterday near Clark street bridge by Deputy County Collector John A. Farrow for personal-property taxes. She was bid in by Mr. Thomas Miller for the sum of $31.50. Mr. Miller has already had half-a-dozen applications from persons anxious to sail her.... The schr Pilot is leaking. She went on Capt. Eyster's boxes yesterday to be calked.... The tug Harrison has been temporarily laid up. She expects to be out again in a few days.... Capt. Ben Eyster has taken the schr Lake Forest into dry-dock. He is going to put $1,500 worth of repairs into her. The steam canalboat E. G. Good and the steam fishing-tug Albatross are also undergoing repairs at Ben Eyster's North-Side dry-dock.... The schr Stockbridge arrived here yesterday minus her jib-topsail.... The schr Orkney Lass, which has for some time past obstructed navigation in the neighborhood of Indiana street bridge, was put out of the way yesterday by Harbor-Master Carey, and taken to Ogden Canal.... Judging by the preparations that are being made, the yacht-race Saturday will be a highly-exciting and interesting affair. The yachts which will participate in the contest are the Frolic, Ina, Mamie, and Enterprise. The latter is a new yacht, and is going to make her maiden effort.

Loss of the Schr Dolphin.—The schr Dolphin, which left here Monday for White Lake to get a load of lumber, came to anchor near Racine College on account of the storm. While the wind was from the north she was protected by Racine reef, but when the wind changed to the southeast yesterday she dragged her anchor and went on the beach. Her Captain telegraphed that her back is broken, and that she is going to pieces. The Dolphin has been a very unlucky craft during the last few years and her owners have made nothing out of her. She was built at Detroit in 1862, was rated B 2, and valued at from $2,500 to $3,000. She is said to be insured in various companies for $2,000.

Nearly a Disaster.—The tug Mary McLane towed out the schr Horner Tuesday evening. When rounding the North Pier the line parted and got into the wheel of the tug, making her unmanageable. The sea was very rough and before the tug was able to adjust the line it drifted on the beach near the place where the Onondago sunk a year ago. The schr saved herself by letting go her anchor, which held her until assistance arrived. The tug McLane blew her whistle incessantly, which brought along the tugs Ward and Tom Brown, and they secured the endangered crafts in time to save them from destruction and brought them back into the harbor.

THE CANAL.

Bridgeport, Ill., Sept. 6.—Arrived—Polar Star, LaSalle, 5,800 bu corn; M. L. Adams, La Salle, 6,000 bu corn; prop Victor, Chillicothe, 4,800 bu corn; Gipsey Queen, Chillicothe, 5,800

bu corn; Onondaga, Morris, 5,500 bu corn; Neptune, Ottawa, 4,540 bu corn, 50,000 bu seed; prop Whale, Seneca, 3,700 bu corn; Friendship, Seneca, 6,500 bu corn.

CLEARED—Prop Novelty, Peoria, 73,867 ft lumber; Novelty No. 2, Peoria, 83,867 ft lumber; Cayuga, Lockport, 89,771 ft lumber; Gen. Sherman, Morris, 33 m lumber, 155 m shingles; Monitor, Marseilles, 64,898 ft lumber; prop Mohawk Belle, Wilmington, 30 m lumber, 50 brls flour; J. Menard, Wilmington, 65 m lumber; prop Montauk, Lockport, 3,775 bu wheat; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 5,222 bu wheat; Thomas Scott, Marseilles, 94,424 ft lumber.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 6.—DOWN—Schrs David Wagstaff, Trinidad.

UP—Props St. Joseph, Arctic, James Fisk, Jr., Ollo and barges; schrs Madeira, America, M. F. Merrick, L. B. Rice, Marco Polo.

WIND—Southeast, brisk; weather cloudy.

The tug Farrar struck a snag in St. Clair River below here, and sunk in shoal water, last night. She will be raised and docked here.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 6—11 p. m.—DOWN—Props Pacific, Oneida, Westford, Huron City, R. J. Hackett and consort; schrs Col. Hathaway, St. Peter, New Dominion, G. H. Warrington, Three Brothers.

UP—Props Canda, City of Concord; schrs Heather Bell, Melvin D. Bacon, Cortez, Arabia, St. Lawrence, Arendal.

WIND—Southeast, fresh; weather cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THIS AND THAT.—The new Anchor Line prop Wissahickon, Capt. Sisson, is on her way to Chicago....The shovelers at Buffalo are on a strike against the reduction of rates from $4 to $3 per thousand. They want the old prices or will not work....The tug Clematis and her tow of Peshtigo barges got separated off Two Rivers Point in the recent blow, and the tug at last accounts was endeavoring to pick them up....The lumber-barge Colin Campbell will be fitted up for making winter trips between Manistee, Ludington, and Milwaukee, carrying sundry freight, lumber supplies, and passengers....Says the Detroit *Free-Press*: "Saturday night the tug Torrent, bound up the river with a tow, collided with the tug Sweepstakes, which was bound down. The Torrent had her rail and side somewhat stove in, and damage variously estimated from $400 to $800 was sustained by her. On her arrival at this port Sunday morning she was placed in dry-dock, where she will receive necessary repairs."....The Milwaukee *News* says: "The tug companies have at last come to an understanding. For the past month they have been losing money, and at last have concluded that it was better to "give in" a little rather than throw off the boats, which they would have to do in the end. On Monday the owners met and adopted a plan which will make the business more profitable to them all. The result of the meeting is that five tugs from the Milwaukee line, two from the Independent line, and the Dick Davis, are to be drawn off, leaving five tugs in service. The prices have been fixed for the season at 20 per cent of card rates."....The Detroit *Tribune* states that Lake Huron was very rough Monday night. "The only disaster, however, reported this far is the beaching of the barge George Danna. She left Bay City in the morning in tow of the steam barge Dubuque, loaded with lumber for this port. Good progress was made during the day and early evening. The gale, however, was severe, and kept increasing. At about 11 o'clock in the night, having already sprung a leak, she became waterlogged, parted her line, and was driven ashore about three miles from Grindstone City. Her crew were all saved, and it is thought her cargo will also be saved. As noticed elsewhere, the tug Winslow, with the barge Paragon, has gone to her relief."....A Detroit dispatch says: "The steam barge City of Port Huron, bound from Marquette to Buffalo, with a cargo of iron ore, sunk that afternoon about 4 o'clock on Lake Huron, three miles north of Lake Port, and two miles from shore, in 50 feet of water. The Captain, George Davis, his son, and eight men took refuge on the cabin, which broke loose from the hull. They were picked up by a fishboat, which went to their assistance from Lake Port. The remaining two of the crew were up in the rigging, and were rescued by the tug William A. Moore, which, together with the stmr Evening Star, left Port Huron at 6 o'clock to render assistance to the barge. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the consumption of her coal, and the consequent settling down by the head; and while in that condition the heavy seas boarded and sank her. She is owned in Buffalo. Valued at $15,000; fully insured."

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—On and after Sept. 15, 1876, two lights will be exhibited as a range to guide through the cut into the mouth of the Saginaw River, Michigan, and the light heretofore known as the "Saginaw Bay" light will be discontinued. The front light will be of the sixth order, fixed red, 27 feet above the lake, and visible 12 statute miles. The rear light will be of the fourth order, fixed white, 61 feet above the lake, and visible 14½ statute miles. Each illuminates 180 deg. of the horizon. The front structure is an open frame tower, painted white, rising from a square crib. The rear structure is of yellow brick—a square tower rising from the northeast corner of a dwelling. They are 2,310 feet apart. The approximate position of the lights, as taken from the Lake Survey Charts, is as follows: Latitude, 43 deg. (38 min.) north. Latitude, 83 deg. (50 min.) west. Magnetic bearings and distances of prominent objects are as follows: Sand Point, N. E. ½ E., 29 statute miles. Point Aux Gres, N. N. E., 25 statute miles.

BUFFALO TUG ASSOCIATION.—The two tug lines, embracing all the large class harbor tugs in Buffalo have at last agreed upon terms of association. Harmony will now prevail to the close of the season. The new arrangement went into effect yesterday morning. Capt. George Hand and Thomas Maytham will superintend the tugs, and Charles W. Jones continues in the office looking after the treasury. Rates for towing will be established, we are informed, that will give satisfaction to vessel-men generally. It is claimed that under the association the tugs can be managed with greater economy. There will be no further necessity for running up to Long Point for tows. The tugs added to the association are the H. G. Nolton, H. N. Martin, Annie M. Pierce, of Maytham's line, and the Tim Doyle, owned by Doyle & Carter.—*Buffalo Express.*

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 6.—ARRIVED—Prop J. S. Fay, Havana; schrs Helena, Genoa, City of Tawas, D. P. Rhodes, Kate L. Bruce, Escanaba.

CLEARED—Schrs D. P. Rhodes, Oak Leaf, Alva Bradley, Constitution.

PASSED UP—Prop Winslow, incorrectly reported last evening as disabled at Whitefish Point. Her delay was caused by unloading 150 tons of freight.

BOUND DOWN—Annie L. Craig.

MAY IT BE CONVERTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—I saw an editorial in the Sunday *Times* headed "The Epicene Privilege." It commenced with the following pertinent question: "Is slander to be the weapon of the coming man?" The interrogation is quite appropos if addressed to the Chicago *Times*. There is a well-worn aphorism that "people who live in glass-houses should not throw stones," and as we read the article we imagine the interlocutor, and think of paragraphs published in his paper that were redolent of vile and false criminations, tantamount to the basest and most culpable libel. Many pure and honest men (for such exist, though we frequently lament their absence) have been charged with base intentions. Some of the blows it strikes may have fallen on guilty shoulders, but we know of a late column in that paper charging three men of strict integrity with intrigue. What "Mrs. Hobby Hobby" could have added more stigma to the character of any young lady than the *Times* heaped upon the estimable daughter of Lieut.-Gov. Early? It is among the first to grasp for straws of slander and send its malicious insinuations forth to ruin a reputation.

That odious paper should be fully cognizant of the fact that "Examples have a more powerful effect upon the mass of people than precepts," and as we see a rule laid down for others to follow we cast our thoughts back to the framer and quiz: "Didst thou likewise?" or "Have you seen the folly of your ways, and rise to prevent others from falling into the clutches of courts for slander and libel, of which you have tasted often?" If the Chicago *Times* has commenced an ablution process on itself, and seeing the good resulting from doing "unto others as ye would that they should do unto you," we beg its pardon, for we have no desire to prevent a penitent sinner from presenting his gift at the altar if he has received perfect purification, for, where sin abounds, grace may much more abound, and

"While the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner may return."

Mr. Storey may yet be saved, and we ask the prayers of THE TRIBUNE for its contemporary.

F. A. W.

AN UNHAPPY CORNER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—There arises from the southeast corner of Dearborn and Adams streets a conglomeration of the most diabolical "smells" imaginable. Even the most unbiased or unprejudiced nose can (as it wends its way past that corner, on Dearborn street) pick out seven distinct and separate odors, each one of which would be sufficient in itself to rival Bridgeport if it only had volume enough.

"In union there is strength," 'tis said, but in this case the union results in stink; it is very strong, though—strong enough, I think, to serve as manure for a forty-acre lot.

Perhaps you don't believe me when I say there are seven distinct odors perceptible on that corner! Just walk past there once and see. Take a pencil and you can check them off as follows:

1. Smell from dirty chicken-coops.
2. Smell from dirty fish-boxes.
3. Smell from rotten vegetables.
4. Smell from butcher-shop.
5. Smell from free-lunch remnants.
6. Smell from stale lager beer.
7. Smell from stables in basement.

PROBOSCIS.

THE INA AND FROLIC.

A Peppery Letter from Capt. Nicholson.

His Statement of the Circumstances of the Late Race.

Point-Blank Contradiction of the Canadian Affidavits.

Declaration that the Ina "Jockeyed" the Saturday Race.

Explanation of the Home Stake-Boat Problem.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 5.—In your paper of the 30th ult. there appeared about three columns of statements by your reporter, Col. Shaw, Mr. John Davis, and numerous affidavits, all purporting to be *what they know* about my decisions as referee in the races between the yachts Ina, of Toronto, and Frolic, of Chicago.

As a rule, I dislike newspaper controversies, nor would I notice this, only that it is written in such a manifest spirit of unfairness, and is such a willful and malicious tissue of falsehoods that I cannot allow it to pass unnoticed.

In what I now say I will be as brief as possible, consistent with making my position understood. I will pass over for the present what your reporter claims to have seen and heard, as all such comments are usually written from suggestions, and carry convictions to the reader, in a greater or less degree, as the motives prompting the same are considered.

Mr. John Davis, in his statement of the

SATURDAY'S RACE,

says that I logged off the course outside the breakwater, and distinctly said the yachts must go outside the breakwater, and moreover that I gave the Ina a rough sketch whereon the course was distinctly marked off on the outside. Now, Mr. Editor, this statement is false in every particular, and I charge Mr. Davis with knowing it was untrue when he made it, for I neither logged off the course nor gave any sketch of the same to the Ina or any person whatever. I was not on board the tug Tom Brown when the course was logged nor until some time after the yachts had started, as the following facts will show. I arrived in Chicago via the Michigan Central Railroad about one hour behind time, and went directly to Slip C, where the yachts were moored; I there met Mr. Davis and Capt. Prindiville, and from them learned that the course was to be from the foot of Twelfth street around a stake-boat 7¼ miles north, which they were to go over twice, and that the Tom Brown had gone to log off the course, and that when she returned she would take on the judges at the foot of Twelfth street, and start the yachts. I said to

MR. DAVIS AND CAPT. PRINDIVILLE

that if they would get out of there and go to the foot of Twelfth street, that I would go and get a small boat anchored off there to start them from, which would answer for a stake-boat; and, after the start, I, with the judges, would get on board the tug. To this they assented, and both yachts left for the starting-point, the Frolic first, followed soon after by the Ina. During all this conversation the *breakwater was not mentioned or referred to by me or any one else.*

Capt. Atkins, myself, and Mr. Harty, then walked to the foot of Twelfth street, and, after considerable trouble, we procured a small boat with a small American flag on a staff in her stern; this boat, in which were Capt. Atkins and myself, was towed out by a small sail-boat in which were the owner of the boats and another man. We went out about due east about 400 or 500 feet and anchored the little boat there. The wind at the time was about N. N. W.

I THEN SAID TO THE MASTERS

of both yachts (which were close by), and motioning with my hand at the same time, "When you start you will pass over a line between here and that flagstaff on shore; on your return, *leave this boat on your starboard hand*; cross the line same as at the start; I will take your time as you go out, and be here on the tug at the breakwater to take your time on your return;" to all of which they assented, and at the signal to "go," which was by making a downward motion with a white handkerchief in my hand, both yachts started, the Ina first to cross the line. Capt. Atkins and I then went to the breakwater in the little sail-boat, and were soon taken on board the tug Tom Brown. We then accompanied the yachts around, and at the close of the race lay on the line above described, close to the breakwater, and took the time of each yacht as they came in. From the start to the finish both stake-boats were left on the *starboard hand*, notwithstanding the fact *that to do so with the home stake-boat* both yachts had to jibe over, as the wind had hauled to eastward, and change their course to get over the line from about S. W. to north. Had the instructions not been well understood, both yachts or either could have passed the home stake-boat without jibeing *in less time* than they did, and still have kept the tug Tom Brown *to starboard*.

I WILL HERE STATE

that Mr. Harty, judge for the Ina, did not get on board the tug until the race was half over, when we stopped to land a few gentlemen.

Now, so far as the Frolic's stretch up inside the breakwater and out from the harbor is concerned, I will most emphatically state that I never gave an opinion as to the fairness or unfairness of that move, but I did say, at the time, what I had a perfect right to say, without compromising my position, "that I thought it a bad move, and he would lose distance by it." This proved to be a fact, for when she again crossed the Ina's wake she was farther astern than when she parted company with her at the south end of the breakwater. Mr. Davis says this maneuvre, as all skillful onlookers in sailing matters know, won the race. This is all the most flimsy kind of twaddle. The simple fact is, the Ina had every opportunity to take any advantageous position of the Frolic she might choose when the Frolic came out from inside the breakwater, but failed to do so.

THIS FAILURE WAS SEVERELY CRITICISED

at the time by several skillful onlookers in sailing matters, and more than one was satisfied that they were not sailing the Ina to win. The contest from that point to the stake-boat certainly justified the remark that they were jockeying, and it fully confirmed their previous reputation as tricksters. After the race several of the Ina's crew said that "the sailing inside the breakwater was unfair, but, as Mr. Davis says, no protest was entered, as they had a sure thing in the next two trials." Now this of itself is still stronger proof of the jockeying operation being true. So much for Saturday's race; and I defy truthful contradiction of the above statement.

The following is a correct statement of Monday's race: In company with Capt. Atkins, I called Capt. Prindiville and Mr. Davis apart from all others, and marked on the ground the position of the stake-boat and the course to be sailed as then agreed on at that time. This was to the northward, but at the request of Mr. Davis it was afterwards changed, as I will presently show. Pointing to the boat which was used in Saturday's race as the outer stake-boat,

I SAID,

"I will anchor that boat about 500 feet south of the south end of the breakwater, and in starting you will pass out between her and the south end of the breakwater, where I will be with the tug to give the signals and take the time of each yacht as she crosses the line; afterwards I will log off the course, 15 miles, and come to anchor with the tug, and she will be the outer stake-boat, which you will leave on the starboard in rounding; then I will return with the tug to the place of starting, to take your time at the finish. On your return you will cross the line in the same direction as at the start, leaving the stake-boat on your starboard hand, and passing between her and the tug at the south end of the breakwater." Capt. Prindiville asked, "Am I to understand that, in coming home, I am to pass directly through between the tug and stake-boat, leaving the stake-boat on my port side?" I replied,

"PORT SIDE BE DAMNED;

you will round the stake-boat, leaving her on your starboard side, cross the line between her and the tug;" and I further said, "I will *write this out* that there may be no misunderstanding," to which Mr. Davis rejoined, that it was not necessary, for that was loud and plain talk, and could not be misunderstood. This was the ONLY *conversation* had about how to round and pass the stake-boats, Mr. Davis' statement to the contrary notwithstanding.

The stake-boat was then towed to her position. While towing the Ina out, Mr. Davis came forward on her, called me aft on the tug, and said that he would not sail the course to the northward as previously agreed on, with the wind over his quarter, as it had hauled more to the eastward, and said he would look to me for a course in accordance with the agreement. In compliance with his demand, and after consultation with the judges, the course was changed from a northerly to a southeasterly one. When I announced the change to the crew of the Ina they acknowledged it by all waving their hats. I then said, "Hail the Frolic and notify her of the change." I also hailed the Frolic, and said, "Your course will be southeast, instead of to the northward." This was the whole of the conversation at that time, and during it not one word was said about passing the stake-boats. The conversation was solely as above stated.

I WILL HERE REITERATE

that at no time during the giving of the instructions as to the start and finish of the race and how to round the stake-boats was there a member of the Ina's crew present, nor any other person present, except those above mentioned, namely, Capt. Atkins, Mr. Davis, Capt. Prindiville, and myself. The so-called affidavit of Capt. Walter D. Marks, James Lince, and Edmund Newton, in so far as they contradict the above, are untrue.

At the time appointed the signals were given, the yachts started, rounded the outer stake-boat (the tug at anchor) as agreed, and started on the home-stretch before the wind, which was a little north of east at the time, the Ina passing directly across the line close to the tug at the end of the breakwater, the Frolic rounding the stake-boat, leaving it on her larboard side, and passing over the line in accordance with the instructions given, and stated above. As the yachts neared the home stake-boat, the Ina heading directly for the tug, the Frolic well to windward of the stake-boat, and while the Ina was about 400 feet off, Capt. Atkins waved his hat for her to keep up to windward of the stake-boat. I said, "Stop! you have no right to do that;

LET THE D—D FOOLS GO THEIR OWN WAY,

and, if they do wrong, punish them afterwards for it." And here I will state that it was this effort of Capt. Atkins' to direct the course of the Ina that drew from me the above emphatic remark, which was construed by Capt. Webb, and others who were on the tug, as being applied to the yacht Frolic. I will here reiterate what I said to Mr. Harty at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on the evening of the race, that his application of my language to the Frolic is untrue. Mr. Harty knows that I am not alone in saying his statement is untrue. On the night in question at the hotel a gentleman, who said he stood beside him on the tug, told him the same. In relation to Mr. Horsey, co-signer with Mr. Harty, on the so-called affidavit, appearances indicated that his condition was such as would preclude him from noting facts with much accuracy. The number and character of

THE SO-CALLED AFFIDAVITS

remind me very forcibly of those that Mark Twain tells of in his "Roughing It," which were produced by Joe Smith to prove the authenticity of the Mormon Bible. Like those, also, it was deemed unnecessary to furnish the attest of a Notary, and the public rely as much on the one as on the other. The evident facility with which Mr. Davis has secured affidavits should have enabled him to get sufficient of the kind from persons at least who had the nominal advantage of mature years to give color and face to them, without dragging his little boy before the public as the signer of an affidavit which was palpably written or dictated by the father. But "desperate cases require desperate remedies." The fact that Mr. Davis served the following notice on the final stakeholder before a decision had been given, or the judges had ever met to consider the same, is conclusive evidence that he was decidedly sure of his

VIOLATION OF INSTRUCTIONS.

"CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—*W. H. Burk, Esq., final stakeholder in match race between yachts Ina and Frolic*—SIR: Should a decision in to-day's race be given adverse to the yacht Ina, under the circumstances I hereby forbid you giving up the stakes held by you.

"J. DAVIS, for yacht Ina."

Your report says: "In discussing the right of the matter the instructions of the referee to both Captains must be thrown out." Right here I will state that this race was not sailed under the rules of any yacht-club. In the absence of a sailing committee, at the request of Mr. Davis and Capt. Prindiville, I performed the duties of such committee, as my actions show, consequently my instructions cannot be "thrown overboard." Again, you say "There is no rule that yachts shall round the home stake-boat, nor is there any rule to the contrary." The simple fact is, that in the printed regulations of every yacht-club in the country explicit directions are given for the rounding and passing every stake, buoy, or boat set or designated to mark the race, and no persons are better aware of this fact than

COL. SHAW AND MR. JOHN DAVIS,

as the Ina under their management has on former occasions turned the stake-boat *contrary to regulations*, and for so doing were ruled out, and in consequence lost the race. Their action at Chicago is simply a repetition of the facts to which I have alluded, and was no surprise to me. Again you say, "Custom prevails and in this race the custom of the particular race must govern: Saturday, both boats rounded the home-stake leaving it on the starboard hand, and this being the case the rule prevailed in Monday's race." As has been already stated and not denied, both yachts did on Saturday round and leave on the *starboard side*, the home-stake, which was the *little boat*, and not the tug Tom Brown, although she lay there and could have been passed on the starboard side if *such had been the instructions*; no change of rule regarding the home stake-boat had been made subsequent to the race of Saturday, consequently the same rule governing on Saturday *must* and *should* govern on Monday.

AGAIN, YOU SAY

"The question then arises, What was the stake-boat? In starting it was distinctly stated that the Tom Brown was the stake, and that in rounding her the yacht must leave her on the port hand." Does your reporter make this statement of his own knowledge? If he does, how did he gain his information? As I stated above, there were present but the four persons named when I gave instructions as to which was the stake-boat and how they were to be rounded. He certainly was not one of those. If he gets his information from any person connected with the Ina, which yacht he was on during the race, he should say so, that the public may know that it comes from an interested party. However, come from whatever source it may, the statement is untrue, as I have already shown. In no part of the instructions for either day's race was one word said about leaving any stake or boat on the port side.

Again, your article states, "On the return of the tug (from being the outer stake-boat) she was made fast at the end of the breakwater between the actual head of the pier and the buoy, and within the limits of the line.

WAS SHE THE STAKE-BOAT?

On the answer to this question the whole case hinges." The tug Tom Brown being tied to the end of the breakwater, as your reporter states, could not under any circumstances be the stake-boat; for in that position she *could not be rounded* either to port or starboard; "yet the custom of the race," as your reporter puts it, and the explicit instructions given by myself, fully understood and assented to by both Captains, made the rounding of the home stake-boat obligatory, and an essential part of the race. The Ina in Monday's race made no attempt to round *any* home stake-boat whatsoever.

In relation to Col. Shaw's proposition to submit the question at issue to Eastern yacht-clubs, on the basis of THE TRIBUNE's report of the race, I have only to say that THE TRIBUNE's report bears too much the impress of interested dictation; but I am willing to submit the question on its merits to any yacht-club in the country or to the Royal Canadian Yacht-Club, of Toronto, his home.

In relation to your reporter's insinuations of

"INTENDED FOUL PLAY,"

I have only to say that my reputation as a sailor, citizen, and gentleman, known as it is from the lower to the upper end of the lakes, is a sufficient refutation of all such innuendoes.

To the assertion of Mr. Davis that my decision is an unjust one, and so intended to be, I have to reply that that I have yet to be guilty of any act that would dishonor a sailor or a gentleman, and as he cannot truthfully make the same claim, I certainly do expect that any charge made by him against me shall receive just that amount of credence that would be given to a charge emanating from any *very unreliable* source. I regret exceedingly to be compelled even in self-defense to say anything that may be deemed harsh, but the untruthful and aggravating manner in which I have been attacked, and my motives impugned, leaves me no alternative. I have confined myself throughout strictly to the truth.

IN CONCLUSION,

Mr. Editor, the annexed affidavit will, I trust, effectually dispose of the ridiculous charge that I had a pecuniary interest in the result of the race. Respectfully yours,

JOS. NICHOLSON.

Joseph Nicholson, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the above statement by him made and signed, is true, and that, either directly or indirectly, he had no interest in part or in whole of any wager or bet on the result of the race between the yachts Ina and Frolic.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON.

Subscribed and sworn this 5th day of September, 1876.

JOHN J. LEONARD, Notary Public, Wayne County, Mich.

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss:

Arthur R. Atkins, being by me first duly sworn, deposes and says that he has read the foregoing statement made and signed by Joseph Nicholson, and that he is acquainted with the truth of the matters therein stated, and knows of his own knowledge that the said statement is true, and further says not.

ARTHUR R. ATKINS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Chicago, Ill., this 6th day of September, A. D. 1876.

E. R. BOWEN, Notary Public.

WHEAT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Recent letters in THE TRIBUNE regarding the "price of wheat" prospects are somewhat contradictory. Let us look at facts as they are. Stocks are reported large in Great Britain, but it must be borne in mind that the stocks this year are in public warehouses at seaports, and show large. Whereas last year the mills throughout the United Kingdom were well stocked, this year they have been working from hand to mouth, and none of them hold anything of any account. If the published stocks included wheat held in mills, probably the difference between this year and last would be very trifling.

A very large proportion of the wheat passing the Dardanelles has been, and is, for Continental ports, and a large proportion of American shipments have also gone to Continental ports (considerable to Spain alone). The shipments for the past eight weeks ending Aug. 30 from New York, Montreal, Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, as shown in the New York *Produce Exchange Circular*, were 5,232,044 bushels, against 10,109,222 bushels in the corresponding eight weeks in 1875, or just one-half; and the shipments from these ports for the past week were 445,357 bushels, against 937,129 bushels in the corresponding week last year. It is now an established fact that the United Kingdom crop is 25 per cent below an average, Germany deficient, and France nothing to send away. Then the spring-wheat crop in the Northwest here is undoubtedly 20 per cent under an average. Wheat in store here has been reported by many as unsound. Any practical miller can state quite the reverse. The old No. 2 is in sound milling condition, and more profitable for grinding than the new wheat, bushel against bushel, and will continue to be so for two or more months to come.

The price of No. 2 spring on this day last year was $1.14, against 96¼ cents to-day,—a difference of 17¾ cents per bushel. The question is, "Why is it so?" An unprecedented bad year for the trade; the men who in former years supported the markets in times of depression "failed" or badly crippled"; a want of confidence by the banks both in the firms who carry on the business and the business itself, and a general commercial depression.

No. 2 wheat is as well worth $1.14 to-day as it was last year, were it not for those causes. Once let opinion change (and it is unquestionably doing so),—millers begin to go into stock,—and the English markets, now slowly but steadily advancing, will soon creep up 5 shillings or more per quarter. Even then wheat will be far below the average price. Five shillings per quarter looks small, but it is nevertheless 17 cents currency per bushel, and there is no reason why our farmers (with cheap transportation) should not get equal to $1.20 delivered in Chicago for their No. 2 wheat; it is merely a question of time, and, as matters are now shaping, a short time at that.

"EXPERIENCE."

MR. M'GILVRAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—I notice a letter in your edition of to-day which reflects somewhat severely on me as President of the Stone-Cutters and my course in relation to the stone contract for the Court-House. It is perfectly true that I was forwarded a petition by some stone-cutters, who certainly belong to our Union, asking my signature to the call of a meeting "for the purpose of considering the Court-House question." I would most assuredly have signed the request had the constitution of the Stone-Cutters' Association allowed me, but as I cannot pay the expenses of any meeting called except for business strictly belonging to the Union, I had to decline. I, however, signed the paper under protest, and also offered to be assessed pro rata with the other signers of the document, expressing my perfect willingness that it should occur if the expenses were paid by the callers instead of out of our funds. I would not now trouble you with this matter had there been the slightest occasion for the communication, but instead of that, it was false and malicious from beginning to end, and if Mr. O'Neil would look up the files of THE TRIBUNE he would notice that his faith in Walker is not so great, and that he indorsed everything that was done at that meeting; that there were 300 stone-cutters there, and that the meeting was called regularly, he cannot deny. It is simply a petty trick to curry favor with what he thinks will be the successful party.

As to the Commissioners, the stone-cutters took the favors that they gave them with heartfelt thankfulness, but the majority of them do not think that the awarding of the contract to McNeil & Son was one of these favors. Some time ago a paragraph appeared in THE TRIBUNE wherein I was charged with receiving a bribe of $10. The gentleman who was mentioned as charging me with it gave me a statement voluntarily next day, wherein it was denied in the most explicit manner that I had ever received a bribe from him, or any one else, to his knowledge. This paper I handed to you, but for some reason unknown to me it remains unpublished. In justice to me, and for the honor of the body I belong to, I hope you will give this the same publicity that the charge had. I am respectfully yours,

JOHN McGILVRAY.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

William Alvin Bartlett Talks to His Congregation.

The Acceptance of That Indianapolis Call Still Questionable.

In lieu of the usual lecture, the Rev. William Alvin Bartlet, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, spoke at the prayer-meeting last evening in reference to the call he has received from the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, giving, as he called it, "an account of his predicament." He said a committee of the church, early in June, set out to hunt up a clergyman. They were coming to Chicago to hear one "on the other side of the river," and when getting on the train some one suggested that they go to Plymouth Church. Upon their arrival, the Committee divided, one part going to each church in the morning and alternating in the evening. From that Sabbath until the last, Plymouth Church had not held a meeting, he believed, at which one of the Committee was not present. Eighteen officers of the Indianapolis church had attended the meetings before a call was made. All the officers, thirty-six in number, united in a call, and they urgently pressed him to consider it. He consented. When his vacation came they desired him to pass a Sabbath in Indianapolis on his way East—repeatedly expressed the desire—and he reluctantly consented to do something he had never before done in his life. He preached to overflowing congregations, and on the following Monday evening between three and four hundred people met in the lecture-room, indorsed the call of the officers, and

GAVE HIM A UNANIMOUS CALL,

and appointed a committee to draft it. They then marched in a body to the house where he was stopping—he had no intimation of their coming—and filed into the hall and attacked him with speeches, and he defended himself with the same weapon.

After he left, he received a large number of letters from members of the church and men in the city not connected with it urging him to come. The Second Church was said to be the most influential in Indiana. It contributed last year $43,000 to benevolent objects, and turned out at least 300 at the prayer-meetings—men and women ready for spiritual enterprises and work. The day before his return from the East he received an interesting, kind, and

GRATIFYING AND TOUCHING LETTER FROM HIS CONGREGATION.

He would have replied at once had he not been coming home. It was couched in the most appropriate and careful phraseology, and it seemed to convey a very hearty and warm expression of their attachment to him, and it affected him more than all the letters he had received from anywhere. As a church, minister, and people, they had passed through unexampled and unanticipated trials and struggles during the past seven or eight years: the great fire, which threatened to exterminate them; the union of two churches; the panic; the second fire. And it was wonderful that they survived. But he believed God had smiled upon them—that He had guided them—that they had taken counsel of Him, and He had led them. He wished to say that, in this call, the attitude of the church,—its condition,—did not discourage or dishearten him a particle. They had a large debt,—not as much as many of their neighbors,—and had to contend against the general feeling in the community that was opposed to attending a church with a great debt, but he did not doubt their ultimate and complete deliverance from every thralldom. In order to do anything, however, he believed it necessary that there should be a

THOROUGH UNION OF THE ENTIRE CHURCH,

and that every man, woman, and child should do his or her utmost to bear the burdens and to help—should throw all personal considerations aside, and stand simply together to save the church. When a church got gossipy, in a sort of dyspeptic mood, it wandered away from the great spiritual purpose for which it was established. He felt that a united church and people—united not simply to give their money, but to give their influence and their prayers, their conversation and their spiritual efforts in dead earnest, not half-way—could walk like giants with the church and carry it to any position they chose under God.

WHY HE HAD CONSIDERED THE CALL SO LONG

was because it was an important one. It opened great fields of work in another sphere and another way; and there were personal reasons of a peculiar nature which would not bear expression on an occasion like the present that had led him still to hold it in abeyance. He felt a gratitude to his congregation which was unspeakable for their kindness and considerateness for him in an affliction, the greatest conceivable to a man,—the loss of his wife,—for the tenderness with which they had treated him in that affliction, and their considerateness in the manner in which he had staggered along with his duties for the last two years. Yet these very things had brought about singular relations and peculiar situations.

He prayed God to help him reach a result,—to hasten it, for it was the most painful condition in which he had ever been placed. He believed it would be reached under the guidance of God, and he asked their prayers. He dared not allow himself to think of the people, their families, and their children; of the tokens of kindness and goodness they had expressed for him; but he felt that time for work was getting shorter, and believed that God would guide them if it were best to finish the work together or to separate.

Just before the benediction, Mr. Bartlett added that he had

RECEIVED MANY LETTERS

from men in the city of different professions, who seldom came to the church, giving evidence of affection, which led him to feel that the influence of the church was reaching out, and the power of a pastorate of seven or eight years was a strong tie to bind him to Chicago; and he would state that it was understood by the Indianapolis church that whenever they got tired of waiting they could consider the call decided in the negative. Until decided in the affirmative, it was to be considered as decided in the negative.

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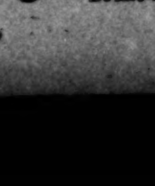
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References—Prof. S. C. Bartlett, Chicago Theo. Seminary; the Rev. A. P. Peabody, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; James T. Fields, Boston.

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aFreeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 7:30 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	§ 9:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
aGeneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
aGeneva Lake Accom'odation	* 3:45 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5.00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9.00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4.00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5.15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9.00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
Grand Rapids and Muskegon.		
Morning Express	* 9.00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Night Express	† 9.00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:40 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:05 p. m.
Peoria Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:40 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommdat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:0[illegible] a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Cairo Night Ex.	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 8:35 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:16 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng'r	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha.	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 p. m.

* Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:50 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
Atlantic Express — Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:08 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot corner Chicago-avenue and Larrabee-street. Ticket office 60 Clark-street.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Elgin Passenger	8:45 a. m.	5:25 p. m.
Byron Passenger	10:50 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Elgin Passenger	4:15 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Turner Park Passenger	6:40 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Freight	4:30 a. m.	5:00 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Local Passenger—Fast Mail	§ 3:00 p. m.	§ 9:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 5:05 a. m.	* 3:05 p. m.

* Sunday excepted. § Daily. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:55 a. m.	§ 6:10 a. m.
Fast Express	§ 5:05 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 9:55 p. m.	§ 4:40 a. m.

§ Daily. * Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee, etc., daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a. m.
Saturday Boat don't leave until..........8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, daily (Sundays excepted)..........7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily (Sundays excepted)..........10 a. m.
Saturday's Boat don't leave until..........11 p. m.
For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Tuesday and Friday..........7 p. m.
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., Tuesday and Thursday..........9 a. m.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

F. A. Krupp, of Germany, the manufacturer of the celebrated Krupp gun, is in the city at the Palmer House.

Mr. C. Hampden Field, of King's College Medical School, London, England, is in town, staying at the Matteson.

Errand-boys with the best of references can be found at the Young Men's Christian Association Free-Employment Bureau, 145 Fifth avenue.

The managers of the Half-Orphan Asylum desire to acknowledge the following donations during August: Albert Munger, $100; Mrs. M. Munger, $50; Field, Leiter & Co., $100; E. S. Chesbro, $25.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was at 8 a. m., 61 degrees; 10 a. m., 64; 12 m., 68; 3 p. m., 75; 8 p. m., 69. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29:80; 8 p. m., 29.78.

James Reilly, the steamboat stoker, who was stabbed in Meister's saloon on Michigan street, was at the Armory yesterday, but little improved. As nearly as can be ascertained the stabbing was done by a man named Kelly, and for him the police are searching, with but slight chances of finding him.

Sergt. Vesey of the Gad's Hill Station, claims that A. Cizek, of No. 667 Allport avenue, who claims to have been robbed Saturday night at the railroad crossing of Centre avenue, was not robbed at all, nor beaten as was stated by his friends in the newspaper reports, but was simply drunk, and spent his money for "booze."

To-day at 3:30 o'clock the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest will be formally opened. The Rev. Prof. Francis L. Patton, D. D., will deliver the opening address. Subject: "The Sermon." The friends of the Seminary and all interested in it are invited to be present. The exercises will be held in the new chapel adjoining the Seminary.

At the monthly meeting of the Managers of the Home for the Friendless, held yesterday, it was reported that 241 persons had been admitted during the month and 245 dismissed, leaving the number of inmates at 133. The Treasurer reported that the receipts had been $337.36 and the expenditures $28.62 greater. There were also $900 in bills due, which looked like bankruptcy.

The champion checker-player of England, Robert Martins, who is now in this country giving exhibition games of his skill, writes Dr. Hatheway, from Cleveland, O., that he will arrive in this city this evening, and will be ready for business Friday morning. He is as strictly the champion of England as Wyllie is of Scotland, hence local checker-players anticipate a rare treat during his sojourn in the city.

Coroner Deitzsch yesterday held an inquest upon an unknown man, who was found Monday last lying dead near the Illinois Central Road at South Lawn. The jury were unable to ascertain the cause of his death, unless it was that he had lain down to wait for an upward tendency in South Lawn property, as one of the jurymen cruelly remarked. The deceased was about 35 years of age, and had nothing upon his person that would give the slightest clew to his identity.

A person signing himself "Kankakee" submits to THE TRIBUNE an abstruse legal proposition, and requests an answer. Since it is a pure law point, and since there is a heavy outstanding curse against the man who taketh the bread from his neighbor's mouth, the inquirer is advised to ask a lawyer. Moreover, Judges take a senseless delight in overruling the legal dicta of papers, and it might be unsafe to follow any opinion a paper might give.

It was expected that Alexander Sullivan would come into the Criminal Court yesterday morning and plead to the indictment for murder returned by the present Grand Jury, or at least that a day for pleading would be fixed. The crowd which assembled to see him were, however, disappointed. Only Mr. Moran of his counsel was present, and, Mr. O'Brien being out of the city, the State's Attorney consented to let the matter go over until Friday morning.

The third monthly meeting of the Chicago Electrical Society will be held in the room of the Provision, Grain, and Stock Exchange, No. 126 Washington street (Room 15, first floor), this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The programme consists of a paper on the electric telegraph, by E. M. Barton; exhibition of experiments illustrating the same subject, by Dr. E. A. Hill; essay on Sir William Thomson, by E. P. Warner. The exercises will be interspersed with music. A cordial invitation is extended to all electricians and telegraphers, without regard to sex, rank, age, or experience, to be present.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says the programme for the reception of the Second Regiment, I. S. G., at that city has been completed. The regiment will leave here Saturday. At 2 p. m. Sunday will occur a full dress parade, participated in by all of the militia present. At 5 p. m., also at Lueddemann's, is to occur a sham battle, which will without doubt prove the event of the day. In the evening will occur a moonlight fete, which, if the night is fair, cannot fail of attracting a monster crowd. Bach's full band has been engaged for the occasion, and will furnish the music during the day and evening.

At [illegible] o'clock yesterday morning Officer James Rodgers, an old and efficient policeman, came suddenly to his death from heart disease, at his residence, No. 1579 State street. During the present police regime, Officer Rodgers was one of the few men on the police force who could do his duty without prompting from superiors. For this reason he was placed in sole charge of the hack and vehicle department. He was between 50 and 55 years of age, and leaves two sisters, who lived with him, to mourn his loss. The funeral will be held to-day from his late residence to the Michigan Central depot, by which road the remains will be transferred to their final resting-place in Sackett's Harbor, New York. Delegations from the Masonic fraternity and the Police Mutual Aid and Benevolent Associations will be in attendance.

MORGAN—STARRING.

The First Baptist Church, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, was filled last night with a fashionable audience, who had gathered to witness the ceremonies that should make a young couple man and wife. They were Mr. Harwood Morgan, of the United States Revenue Department of this city, and Miss Mary E. Starring, the niece of Mrs. S. C. Smith, of this city. The church, which is one of the newest and most elegant in the city, was tastefully decorated with flowers. The pulpit was bordered with an array of beautiful plants and cut-flowers. At 7:30 o'clock, the appointed hour, the wedding-march began, and the bridal party entered the church in the following order: Mr. Pliny Smith and Miss Mattie Everts, Mr. Charles R. Osborn and Miss Eva Herrick. The ushers, Messrs. J. B. Johnson, J. A. Hovey, Harry Cleveland, and Charles Chappell, preceded the party, who took their places before the altar, and, the Rev. W. W. Everts officiating, the ceremony was quickly performed. The bride wore silk of a sea-shell tint,—bordering on pink,—and orange blossoms. Miss Herrick was robed in white silk, trimmed with tarletan, and a blue-silk waist; ornaments, pearls and natural flowers. Miss Everts wore white silk and a blonde lace overskirt.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the house of Mrs. Smith, No. 5 Rhodes avenue, where many friends offered congratulations. The honeymoon will be spent in a trip to Europe, chiefly in England, Mr. Morgan's native country. They will be gone about six weeks, for which length of time Mr. Morgan has received leave of absence.

DOWN WITH THEM.

THE CRUSADE BEGINS.

A squad of men in blue coats with brass buttons emerged from the Armory Police Station yesterday morning and moved slowly southward, followed by a body-guard of enthusiastic street-urchins. As the inhabitants along the lower part of Clark street espied them marching along with measured tread in such unusual number, astonishment filled their quavering hearts, and caused many a ragged loafer to vanish from his long-loved corner with self-confessed guilt upon his dirty face. The object of this expedition was soon made known. The police came to a halt at Twelfth street, and, turning about, began tearing down the signs that protruded beyond the legal limit from the front of shops. It was the street-sign raid, of which notice had been given in THE TRIBUNE, as well as by the necessary authorities. The people doing business on Clark, Madison, and other prominent streets, were, five days ago, notified to haul down their signs or see them confiscated.

In response to the order many firms on these streets had removed their wire advertisements, such as have been so commonly heretofore suspended over the middle of the street. Some of the more orderly business men had even taken in every kind of sign which adorned their premises, doubtless thinking that better than to be taken in themselves. In a majority of cases, however, nothing had been done by the proprietors of the offending signs, and they stared at the passers-by as implacably as ever.

Sergt. Ebersold was in charge of the squad of police, and he divided them into two parties, one for each side of the street. They began operations with

A GERMAN BEER-SELLER,

whose portrait of the lamented St. Gambrinus—represented as sitting on a beer-cask and holding aloft a foaming tankard of Downer & Bemis'—was quickly and sacrilegiously converted into firewood. The police, it should be said, were provided with axes, ropes, and all the necessary implements of destruction.

Very little opposition was encountered. The people in that neighborhood were too much in awe of the "peelers" to offer any resistance except a verbal demurrer. Now and then some old woman would discharge a volley of red-hot adjectives, though carefully refraining from addressing her language to the autocrats of the station-house. At one second-hand store there was a sign which read in large characters,

"J. PHILLIPSON, THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND."

When the police arrived before the story-and-a-half, disjointed trade-palace, and began to chop away at the sign, out rushed a little bald-headed man, holding up both his hands in unspeakable grief, and crying:

"Shentlemens, shentlemens, vat you preak town mine lofely new sign! Oh! too bat! too bat! ant he cost me tree dollar ant a half. I gif you feefty cent if you not cut him town."

His remonstrance was in vain. Further down in the more populous quarters there were lively scenes all the morning during the progress of the police. All Cheyenne was out of doors, although it rained incessantly, and the whole affair had all the semblence of an epoch in the history of that section. Slang was freely uttered on all sides. Dusky maidens from second-story windows leaned out, and, showing their teeth, yelled:

"I say, cully; pull down dat ar sign!" by which they probably meant to paraphrase the popular injunction regarding the waistcoat.

DOWN-TOWN

there was not so much of interest or humor attaching to the raid. The police simply informed the store-keepers that they must remove these obstructions to the sidewalk forthwith, and, on the promise to comply with the request, passed on to the next place. Some of the larger and more ornamental signs, such as are frequent on or near the corner of Clark and Madison streets, were left with the understanding that they should be taken down as soon as competent workmen could be obtained to finish the job in such a manner as to preserve the signs intact. The day's raid included all of Clark and Madison streets and a part of State street. The raid will be continued to-day.

In front of a Clark-street cigar-store an Indian sign was laid prostrate, labeled as follows: "Victim of the Heath Administration! Ugh! Ugh! Big Indian! Heath & Milligan, painters."

UNIVERSALISTS.

MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION.

The second day's session of the Universalist Convention of Illinois was begun yesterday morning at the Church of the Redeemer, corner Washington and Sangamon streets. On convening it was found that the following additional delegates had arrived. The original list was published in these columns yesterday. The additions are:

Galesburg—J. P. Fuller.
Decatur—D. P. Bunn.
Peoria—Mrs. J. N. Bailey, V. H. Freeman.
Elgin—John S. Wilcox.
Urbana—Miss E. C. Blanchard, Miss Sarah H Somers, J. W. Somers.
Joliet—Miss A. T. Wheeler, S. O. Simonds.
Clergymen—T. N. Glover, S. N. Gibbs, Mrs. E. Gibbs, J. A. Hoyt, J. W. Hanson, J. M. Bailey, R. H. Pullman, S. Hull, J. Hughes, G. H. Deere, Miss A. J. Chapin, L. J. Dinsmore, B. N. Wiles, B. F. Rogers, M. J. Getchell J. Stebbins.

The first hour was devoted to religious exercises, and at their close the President, A. G. Throop, called the business meeting to order.

The report of the Committee on Fellowship, Ordination, and Discipline was presented by S. F. Gibbs, Chairman. It was duly approved and adopted.

THE REV. R. H. PULLMANN

expressed a desire to make some explanation concerning a sum of money raised for the Centennial Fund; but, on motion, the whole subject was referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to confer with Mr. Hanson and report at this session.

The Rev. J. M. Bailey then preached the occasional sermon, a very able discourse, based on I. St. John, i., 1. The subject was, "The exemplification of Christ as the Light of the World."

At the conclusion of the sermon the persons present adjourned to the lower room of the church, where the ladies of the Church of the Redeemer had prepared a fine lunch, which was greatly enjoyed and approved.

In the afternoon the

ILLINOIS WOMEN'S UNIVERSALIST MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

held a meeting in the church with a good attendance of ladies from the city as well as from the country. Mrs. G. B. Marsh called the assembly to order, and devotional exercises were indulged in. They were conducted by Mrs. S. M. C. Perkins and the Rev. Sophie Gibb.

The business of the meeting was then proceeded with, Mrs. Marsh in the chair, and Mary A. Straub Secretary.

Mrs. David Sanborn, of Galesburg, Treasurer, reported that she had received $256.87, and had now on hand $182.76.

Reports from parishes were then received from the following ladies: Mrs. H. B. Manford, from the Church of the Redeemer, city, said that the ladies of that church had raised about $3,200 for church purposes since September last. Of this $1,200 had come from the ladies, and $2,000 had been collected by them from men. All this had been used in beautifying the church.

Sophie Gibb read the report from the First Universalist Church at Sycamore:

On hand at beginning of year	$307.88
Received from various sources	566.24
Expended during year	692.13
Cash on hand	181.99

Mrs. E. G. Hall reported from St. Paul's Church that they had raised $2,906, and spent all but $26 in various ways not specified.

Mrs. Hughes, of Table Grove, reported that their society had raised about $70, and paid a large part of it on interest.

The Ladies' Society at Avon reported that they had raised $67.77; that at Plainfield had made $100; Earlville, $150; Macomb, $400. The ladies of the church at Joliet had raised within the year about $2,000, and paid for an organ worth that sum. The women of Elgin reported $750 collected. Reports from Peoria showed $1,500; Decatur, $500.

The Chairman read an exhibit which went to show that, in the last 15 years, the ladies of Illinois had raised over $115,000 for church purposes.

Mrs. Sophie Gibb, State Missionary, reported for her year's work that she had gone to and fro miscellaneously through the State. She had found many places where churches had fallen away, and only needed a little encouragement to set them at work again.

The Chairman reported that in five months Mrs. Gibb had collected $740.89, and had received fourteen names for membership.

The Rev. J. W. Hanson, from the Joint Committee on Missionary Work of the Convention and the Association, reported that they had secured the services of Mrs. Perkins as missionary for the next three months, and had secured pledges to pay her.

OFFICERS.

The Chair then appointed the following Nominating Committee: Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Jameson, and Mrs. Lawyer.

It was voted that the offices of Corresponding and Recording Secretaries be consolidated, and that an Assistant Secretary be appointed to have charge of the semi-annual meeting at Galesburg.

The Committee on Nominations returned and reported the following Board, which was accepted:

President—G. B. Marsh.
Secretary—Miss Mary A. Straub.
Assistant-Secretary—Mrs. M. Parker, Galesburg.
Treasurer—Mrs. David Sanborn, Galesburg.

On motion of Mrs. Manford, the Committee on the Boarding-Hall at Galesburg was continued.

The meeting then went into a discussion on methods, which lasted until the hour of adjournment.

EVENING.

The evening was taken up with an excellent sermon by the Rev. Brooke Herford.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The programme for to-day is as follows: 8 o'clock a. m., prayer-meeting; 9 o'clock, Convention business; 10:30 o'clock, a discussion of the question, "How Can We Improve the Condition of Our Cause in the Northwest?" by the Rev. W. S. Balch, the Rev. Dr. Hanson, and others; 1:30 o'clock p. m., address by the Rev. V. R. H. Pullmann; 2:30, sermon by the Rev. A. H. Laing; 7:30, sermon by the Rev. D. M. Reed.

BEVARE OF THE VIDDERS.

THE SUFFERINGS OF AUGUST LACHEL.

Yesterday's *Staats-Zeitung* has the following interesting advertisement:

TO THE CITIZENS OF CHICAGO: I, August Lachel, was asked in January, by a widow by the name of Schuur, to marry her. She said to me, "You are the man I want to take charge of my business." I told her I would think the matter over. I had a deaf and dumb brother whom I would not and could not turn out of the house, but whom I intended to keep as long as I lived. The widow told me that I should send my brother to some asylum or hospital. I replied that I would not do that. He had worked for me so long that I would not let him leave me. Then the widow said she would make me a proposition. If I would marry her she would pay me $2,000 down, she would pay my brother's board till spring in a boarding-house, and then build a little house on her land in which the brother could live. She said it would not cost much, since the brother and I and old Weinard and Gottlieb Lorch could do it between us. She said my brother should eat at our table as long as he lived. So, finally, I was persuaded, and got a marriage license from the County Building.

About three weeks later we met in church. She invited me to go to her house, and reproached me because I had not married her, and promised me to assign all her property to me. Finally I consented, and got the County Clerk, who at first refused to give me another license, to come to the house, and, after he had seen that the woman wanted to marry me, he made out the license. The woman said to him, "I cannot live without a husband. I must have a husband."

I had hardly been married six weeks before the devil got the upper hand of the old woman. Soon after spring she turned my brother out of the house. He had to look for work, and earned enough to be able to pay $4 board, which we two could have received. Although in the marriage contract, made out by Justice Kaufmann, she designated me as the heir of all her property, she now says that her daughter shall inherit everything, and has made a will to that effect. So that I may have to work 10 or 15 years without getting anything for it, except curse-words and vexation without end, and not even enough to eat. As soon as she gets up, the music begins. Nothing pleases her. Twice she threatened to beat me, and once she showed me the door. Before my marriage, she was always teasing me to buy her a gold watch. I willingly did it. This watch she always had in a watch-pocket, open on the counter. I often warned her, and said to her that it would be stolen some time. But she had to make a display of it, and true enough one day it was stolen. Not satisfied with this, my wife brought in a drunken fellow—a fortune-teller—into the house, who said the watch was either in our house or in that of the neighbor, thereby insulting the neighbor. Since he wanted money, I told him if he would get the watch he could have $25. Then he drove a nail and prayed to it, and said that the watch would hang in it the next morning, but it has never yet appeared there. Also, at night my betrothal-ring was taken from my finger, and my wife asserts that she did not do it. She has insulted me in all things, and charges me with having a weak memory, and God knows what else. An old woman like her ought to be glad to have a husband like me, who has all his military papers. At first it was always: "I have the honor to present to you my husband here." And all the people were surprised that so old a person could get such a respectable-looking husband.

I have now separated from the Widow Schuur, and publish this in order that my neighbors may know who is at fault. Notwithstanding repeated requests on my part, she will not consent to a divorce, and, since I cannot live with her any longer, I have gone away. When I separated from her, I asked that a book-keeper should be employed to look over and settle up the books. She refused this and accused me of having cheated her out of $250, while I have calculated that she owes me $657.50. I have only this to add: that, as I learned, unfortunately after my marriage, the Widow Shuur tormented and beat her first husband to death. He was a weak man. She cannot thrash me. Finally, she was always telling me that I should buy poison—only for the rats, of course. But I was very careful not to do it. AUGUST LACHEL.

THE CRIB.

EMOTIONS OF THE KEEPER.

THE TRIBUNE has heretofore called attention to the deplorable and wretched condition of the Crib, and especially the domicile of the keeper. The city authorities have consequently examined the structure, and found that the report was not exaggerated; but, so far, nothing has been done to make the place habitable. The rough weather of the last few days has still further confirmed THE TRIBUNE's account.

Yesterday morning, while the tug Protection, of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, was cruising outside for tows, Superintendent Charley Roach, who was on board of the tug, observed the keeper of the Crib on the roof making signals. The tug went to the structure, and learned that during the night the waves had broken in the south window and completely flooded the keeper's room, compelling him and his wife to seek safety in the tower. All the furniture, clothing, and provisions were destroyed and Mr. Kollstrom, the keeper, begged Mr. Roach to let him have some food, as he and his wife had had nothing to eat since the previous evening. This was willingly furnished. He also requested Mr. Roach to inform the Board of Public Works of the disaster, as the telegraph instrument had also been destroyed. Mrs. Kallstrom was almost nude, and had barely sufficient clothing to cover herself. Mr. Roach informed Commissioner Thompson of the state of affairs, and measures were at once taken to relieve the hermits of the Crib from their perilous position, and provide them with furniture, clothing, and provisions.

There should be no further delay in erecting a house for the keeper on the roof of the Crib, for it is evident that the present habitation is unfit and unsafe to live in. The weather during the past few days, though rough, has not been as bad as it will be a few weeks hence, when the equinoctials set in, when matters will become still worse. The vessel men say that it is necessary to make the building secure against storms and keep off the breakers to drive piles around it and build a kind of breakwater.

OIL.

CAN IT BE USED INSTEAD OF GAS?

It is an open question whether, if the contracts with the gas companies be abrogated, the money appropriated for lighting the streets can be used to purchase oil. Some say that it can be, even though gas is specifically mentioned in the appropriation ordinance, they claiming that money is appropriated to light the streets, and, if that can be done by the employment of oil, in the absence of gas, the object sought to be attained will be accomplished. In order to get a legal opinion on the point, a TRIBUNE reporter interviewed City-Attorney Tuthill yesterday to this effect.

Said the reporter: "In case the contracts are rescinded, where will the city get the money to buy oil?"

"Well," said Mr. Tuthill, "I have not given the subject any special consideration; but, if the contracts can be legally abrogated, I do not see why the funds appropriated for lighting the streets with gas cannot be used to light them with oil."

"Was not the money appropriated specifically for gas?"

"I am not certain about that, but think it was for lighting the streets."

"Money appropriated for a certain purpose cannot be used for any other?"

"As a general proposition that is true, but this money was appropriated for lighting the streets."

"Suppose gas were mentioned?"

"Even if it were, I do not think any court would hold, if there were no gas, that the city had no right to use the money for lighting the streets. There is an appropriation for water for extinguishing fires. Suppose some other agency, much better than water, should be discovered, could not the money appropriated for water be used to utilize the newer and better agency? The question hinges upon the right of the city to cancel the contracts. If that be done, I think it unquestionable that the money can be used for lighting with oil or any other illuminator."

The appropriation ordinance says: "For gas for street-lamps and tunnels, lighting, cleaning, repairing, and thawing lamps, for salaries of Gas Inspector and watchman at the test-meters," etc. The charter provision is that the Council shall, on the first quarter of each fiscal year, pass an appropriation bill, in which such sums shall be appropriated as may be deemed necessary to defray all necessary expenses and liabilities, the objects and purposes for which such appropriations are made to be specified. No further appropriations can be made unless sanctioned by a petition signed by a majority of the legal voters, or by a popular vote at a special or general election. It is also provided that no contract shall be made and no expense incurred, whether the object of the expenditure has been ordered by the Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made concerning such expense.

THE CITY-HALL.

Water rents yesterday were $3,153.

Licenses yielded the city about $650 yesterday.

The public Treasury was stocked with $10,100—yesterday's receipts on the popular loan.

City clerks and laborers were paid about $25,000, and the employes of the Board of Public Works about $15,000 yesterday. The police and firemen draw May salaries to-morrow.

City-Attorney Tuthill is preparing for the Council a report of all the suits now pending against the city, the amounts involved, and the condition of the suits. The report will be voluminous.

The contract for paving State street, from Jackson to Harmon court, was yesterday awarded by the Board of Public Works to J. G. McBean at the following figures: Curbing, 75 cents per foot; filling and paving, $1.55 per square yard. The work will be commenced immediately, and round cedar blocks will be used.

There are still many complaints about the taking down of signs. The officials are bothered with visitors, who receive no encouragement whatever. Those men who have handsome illuminated signs are getting up a petition that they be allowed to remain. The petition will probably be presented to the Council at its Friday meeting, before which time, although notices have been served, no destructive steps will be taken.

"A Citizen" writes to THE TRIBUNE to know if fruit stands are allowed on the Wells street viaduct. A reporter yesterday made it a point to inquire of Corporation-Counsel Anthony what the law on the subject might be, and was informed that no one had any right to put any fruit or peanut stand on any street, sidewalk, or viaduct, or on any public property whatever. The carts called fruit-stands were there in direct violation of the ordinances. If any one wanted to keep a fruit-stand, he or she should first obtain permission from the owner of some building to place the stand within a space of three feet next to the line of the building; then take out a permit from the city. All other kinds of stands were not in accordance with city ordinances, and should be cleaned out.

A delegation of citizens of the Thirteenth Ward who desire to have the Western avenue sewer built immediately called on the Board of Public Works yesterday and talked for a long time. Comptroller Farwell, Mr. Clarke, of the City Engineer's Department, and Ald. McCrea and Rawleigh, took part in the discussion. Many propositions as to the easiest way to obtain the money were made, but as the delegation were considerably off bearings in the figures which they thought were correct much time was spent in explanations, and adjournment was had till Saturday at 2:30 p. m., when the plain figures will be presented by the city officials. One of the many ways which the gentlemen think would secure the money for the sewer is to let the city's credit go to pot in New York, where payments of certificates and interest are being made, and apply that money to the improvement of Western avenue.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Alexander Sullivan did not plead to his indictment yesterday, but will to-morrow.

The County-Collector yesterday sold all of the delinquent property in the Towns of Northfield, Rich, and Bremen.

An effort is on foot to organize a temperance society in the County Board. The ex-President of the Bean-Club is spoken of as the President.

A portion of the bedsteads for the new Hospital were yesterday delivered. It is thought that the building will be ready for occupancy in six weeks.

The Court-House-stone-injunction matter was the subject of earnest discussion among the Commissioners yesterday. Their desire is the father of their opinions, hence they think that the courts will not interfere with their steal.

A rumor was prevalent yesterday that Jailer Doyle and Sheriff Agnew had fallen out and severed their relations. The rumor could not be traced to any authoritative source, but it is evident, nevertheless, that a storm has been raging between the two for some time. For several days Doyle has been absent from the jail and manifested very little interest in his official duties, and yesterday he was closeted with Agnew, from which, in connection with other circumstances, the public need not be astonished at any time to hear of his escape from the jail.

The Committee on Equalization yesterday finished its labors, agreeing to deduct 19 per cent from the assessment of North Chicago, to add 6 per cent to that of South Chicago, and 1½ per cent to West Chicago. The following is an exhibit of the assessment for the towns as assessed, and also as equalized:

	Assessed.	Equalized.
South Chicago	$38,691,070	$41,012,534
West Chicago	31,363,384	31,833,833
North Chicago	14,564,625	11,797,347

The Committee will not be able to report to the Board until Monday.

The Grand Jury yesterday disposed of quite a number of jail cases, and found no bills against James Miller, Edward McNichols, John Ryan, Anna Fielding, Albert Saunders, W. D. Shaw, Thomas Taylor, and William Hughes. Miss Tennie C. Claflin and Mrs. Victoria Woodhull were among the witnesses before the body during the day in the endeavor to have Stephen Jones indicted for libel. The particulars of the alleged libel have already been given. Just how successful they were in their labors is not known, but it is known that the jurors had a very pleasant time, and enjoyed "complimentaries" to a lecture-course such as they never attended before.

CRIMINAL.

Martin Henry, of No. 304 North May street, complains that he was attacked by a negro Tuesday evening in the rear of No. 136 West Madison street, and was robbed of a silver watch and chain.

The residence of James Farrell, No. 541 Calumet avenue, was entered by burglars Tuesday while the family was from home, and $300 worth of carpets and furniture were spirited away in a manner most mysterious.

John Ryan and Charles Colwell were captured yesterday in the South Park by Detective John Ryan. They had in their possession a quantity of lead pipe that had evidently been cut from some unoccupied building.

Louis Goodman is at the Madison Street Station charged with the larceny of $16 worth of cigars from Daniel Wachenheimer, of No. 111 Clark street. Louis Epstein, his partner, was at Central Station last evening upon a similar charge.

A young man giving the name of Albert E. Gage is locked up at the Madison Street Station charged with swindling his boarding-house keeper, Mark M. Graves, of No. 127 North Halsted street, with a forged check of $100, which he tendered him for a board-bill.

J. D. Conway, the colored man who shot one Kranz, the barkeeper at Pottgieser's saloon, No. 369 and 371 State street, Tuesday night, was before Justice Foote yesterday afternoon, and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $5,000. He occupies a bunk in the jail.

An unoccupied house at No. 77 North Morgan street, owned by James Miller, of No. 246 Carroll avenue, was entered last night by thieves, who cut away every inch of lead-pipe in the house and defaced its walls badly, doing several hundred dollars' worth of mischief in a short space of time.

Robert Reed, of No. 50 LaSalle street, stated that, while stopping Tuesday night at the house of Mr. Lynd at Lake Forest, his room was entered and his pockets stripped of cash. As the family next door were troubled in a similar manner, the Lake-Forest people are firm in the belief that there are bad citizens in their happy little town.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Officer George Lamonski came upon three thieves who were busily engaged in stripping a horse of its harness in an alley in rear of No. 111 Miller street. The thieves ran at his approach, and the officer fired several shots at them, but to no avail. The property was recovered, and is awaiting identification at the West Twelfth Street Station.

A "TIMES" FABRICATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Sept. 5.—The daily *Ananias*, edited by one Story, gave publicity to a slander on the Republicans of Monmouth yesterday. An item was sent to that sheet noting that the Democratic pole here had been broken and mutilated during the night, "the deed being done by the Democrats, who were ashamed of their hickory in comparison with the fine 150-feet pole of the Republicans." The depraved editor struck out the words quoted above, and inserted the lie, "The deed was done by the Republicans." This may be the way he manufactures most of his "news." The Democrats acknowledge having cut down their own pole, and no one accuses the Republicans. The *Times* is about played out. It is being rapidly kicked out of every decent family in the community. TRUTH.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 6.—The annual parade of the Volunteer Fire Department today was one of the grandest street pageants of this summer. The procession consisted of twelve divisions, and comprised, beside the old companies of the city, many organizations from abroad, coming from all parts of the country. There were about 8,000 men in line. The streets along the route of the procession were thronged with spectators, and the whole city is profusely decorated with flags.

THE ROOT & SONS MUSIC COMPANY offer special inducements to buyers at wholesale and retail of sheet-music, music-books, violins, guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments. General agents for the Standard organ and Steck piano. Quality guaranteed. No. 156 State street.

ENTIRELY NEW FEATURE IN STOVES may be seen at Dalton's, No. 192 State street. The "Radiant Home" folks hit the nail on the head in so effectually freeing the grate of ashes and clinkers. Ranges and stoves of all kinds.

WHY HAS SOZODONT become the staple dentrifice of America? Simply because it is impossible to use it, even for a week, without perceiving its hygienic affect upon the teeth, the gums, and the breath.

THE EXPOSITION.

An Unostentatious and Successful Opening.

A Glance at the Main Features of This Year's Display.

Gratifying Promptness Shown on the Part of Exhibitors.

Without any ceremonies whatever, without any bluster on the part of the authorities, without even any prolonged heralding in the newspapers, the fourth annual Inter-State Exposition began last evening. No one's wits were drowned with wine, nor were any one's ears assailed with hoarse oratory. It was a simple and business-like opening,—suited to the tastes of the multitudes who at this time are satiated with an immensity of public speaking,—and it is needless to add that it was a success. That, after all, is the most important point to be attained. It was contemplated by the Directors to have some public exercises connected with the formal throwing open of the doors for the admission of visitors; but, after grave and serious consideration, they thought better of it, and decided to let the Exhibition stand upon its own merits without being bolstered up by platform eloquence.

The evening was not so auspicious in the matter of weather as might have been desired. For the previous two days there had been a cloud over the sky which even the usually proud radiance of a September sun was unable to penetrate. It was a pluvial period, and all the streets in the city were rich with puddles and mud, while the gutters ran over and choked the sewers with the off-scourings of the pavements. Rain descended at intervals throughout the day with a nasty persistence that was all but intolerable to the people who had been living in the broad sunlight so long as to consider it a piece of marketable property, the disposal of which rested rightfully in their own hands instead of the weather clerk's. Fortunately towards evening there was a rip in the seam of moisture, greatly to the delight of the Exposition managers, who had been dolefully regarding the rain from their attic chamber, and people desirous of attending the opening began to look for their wrappings and umbrellas and to order their coaches.

AS EARLY AS 7 O'CLOCK

there was a perceptible flux of individuals and groups towards the lake-shore. The driblets of humanity speedily grew to a tide, and from 7:30 to 9 o'clock this was constant and steady in the same direction. Outside the vast building, whose sides were a glow of light from the innumerable gas-jets shining through the glass roof and walls, there was an animated scene. A dozen policemen guarded the main portal, keeping with difficulty a space clear for people, alighting from their carriages, into the building. Back of these vigilant wardens stretched an army of uncouth disorderly recruits from the lower strata of the city population,—those indefinite beings who perpetually haunt the outskirts of great social events. Black, ragged, loaferish, they formed a prominent feature of the landscape, and contributed to the scene by their vociferous criticisms of the passing ladies and gentlemen no less than by their unwelcome presence.

Having run the gauntlet of peelers at the door, the visitor found himself confronted by a scene of gayety and commotion inside. Thousands of people were to be seen strolling about brilliantly-lighted aisles, lingering near that traditional rendezvous of sweethearts, the fountain, or listening to the swelling strains of the orchestra. Overhead each of the countless gas-jets was striving with its neighbors to outshine them all, and every corner and crevice of the vast hall and galleries was touched with the golden tint of light. Everywhere there was an aspect of life and animation that would exhilarate even an Alderman's corpse. Crowds of laborers were engaged in erecting booths and extensive show-cases, while otherwhere might be seen employes rapidly arranging goods in their appropriate places, and adding with each flash of their deft hands an iota to the continually increasing beauty of the whole.

It is not proposed in this article to enter into any detailed description of the goods, and wares, and objects on exhibition. That will come later.

ONLY A GLANCE

at the more prominent features is proposed. The varied and elegant exhibits are as yet in a state so incomplete as not to warrant anything more than a general mention. It is always so in any exhibition. People who have anything to show always put off until the latest moments the task of putting it in order. This weakness of mankind seems to be universal, as it is shown no less in the Chicago Exposition than in the world's exhibitions that have been held in Vienna, Paris, London, and Philadelphia. Yet it may be truthfully stated that last evening the Exposition was in a further stage of preparation than on any previous similar occasion. It has been a matter of serious complaint with visitors generally heretofore that the exhibitors were lazy or remiss in getting ready, and the Exposition has never been really running in complete order before the second week of its continuance. Now, however, that complaint cannot be made, or, at least, not in so great measure. True, the exhibits are not all in place, but many of them—in fact, most of them—are in place, and the show is indeed a show from the start.

Beginning at the main entrance and following the first aisle south, one sees first the stand of the Goodyear Rubber Company, which has an unusually extensive array of goods. Opticians' wares fill the adjoining space on the opposite side.

THE HOUSEHOLD-ART DEPARTMENT

is not conducted this year in the same manner nor on so large a scale as last year, most of the contributors preferring to make their own exhibits separately. Yet there is something of an attempt at a department, and the furniture show is of a most creditable character. Crimson silk couches and divans lend an ornate aspect to the interior of one of the luxurious apartments, and brighten the scenery for a long distance around. To the right, underneath the gallery, is a profuse collection of stoves of every description and size, enough to satisfy the tastes of the chiefest connoisseur in chills. A school-room next dawns upon the vision, with its complete paraphernalia of desks and chairs, tables and books. Down at the south end there is a rather vague wilderness of stalls, which are not as yet occupied or finished, and several of them have not yet even received their annual coat of paint.

HORTICULTURAL HALL

at the extreme south end, is blooming in its happy completeness. The florists who have contributed to it in past years are here now, together with several new parties. The display of the South Park Commission is especially deserving of notice. Passing along down the centre isle, one sees a number of fine inlaid billiard-tables from the local manufacturers. The inevitable candy stall is also here, and the delicious sugar is dealt out in liberal measure to the juvenile purchasers. Lemonade is circulated in buckets by perambulating dealers, but, owing to the coolness of the atmosphere, is not excessively patronized.

Porcelian ware is represented by a prominent dealer, and one can here learn the distinctions between faience, majolica, and the other varieties of this manufacture. The dry-goods dealers have not yet, as a rule, managed to fill their very large show-cases. Gossage, who has one of the most extensive of these, has not yet put in it a single fabric. Field, Leiter & Co. have been more enterprising, and their case shines out above the surrounding ones with a surpassing warmth of color and tasefulness of arrangement. One-half is devoted to carpets, and the other contains curtains, robes, and rugs of the richest material and hue. Nor should mention be omitted of Eddy, Harvey & Carter's fur exhibit, which is far ahead of anything ever attempted in this line at previous exhibitions. The ready-made clothing houses have come to the front with their usual enterprise, and their display of men's and boys' garments is attractive, as it always is.

One of the florists has branched out into an exhibit of rustic goods that is really charming. The show includes an arbor of native trees, with seats inside, and a rustic table, all of which form a very pleasant retreat, and will no doubt be in constant occupation by visitors.

BUT THE FOUNTAIN,—

that is the centre-piece of the whole artistic work of the Exhibition. It occupies, as it should, the post of honor directly in front of the main entrance, and almost in the exact middle of the entire edifice. There are four long jets of water, having an inward cast, and falling just short of the centre pedestal, consisting of several tiers of vases, each supported by the necessary Cupids and Venuses. Then there are half a dozen other sprays arising at irregular intervals from different devices. One of the latter consists of a boy holding upon his head and shoulders an enormous shell, from which arises the water, which, falling back, drips over the dank sides. Another represents a swan, while another consists of an ornamental pedestal with a revolving sprinkler. As a whole, the piece reflects great credit upon the inventors, and it will no doubt sustain its old-time reputation among the Exposition-goers.

OF THE NORTH END OF THE BUILDING

little need be said at present. The exhibits are mostly mechanical, and are fully up to the usual standard. Of course, the principal feature is the boot-and-shoe manufacturing, which process is here practically demonstrated by workmen from the large factories of the city, each being attired in suitable uniforms. Terra-cotta ornaments are also to be seen in profusion. Further along, the big red wheel revolves noiselessly, yet powerfully enough to propel all the various machines which fill this department. The elevator, of course, was patronized all the evening, and people paused and wondered at the mystery of glass-blowing.

All these things, of which only a bare and brief mention has been here accorded, occupy with others all the available space in the large building. Work is progressing rapidly, order is being evolved from disorder, and by to-morrow night the present agreeable aspect of the Exposition will be materially improved. Before Saturday everything will be in shape, and the country delegations will find the Exposition completed.

The number of people in attendance last evening could not have been less than 8,000. These whiled away the time happily in viewing the various objects above enumerated, in admiring the choice collection of paintings in the Art Gallery, a full description of which has already appeared in these columns, and in hearing the enchanting music from the corps of 50 performers, who were guided by the skillful baton of Johnny Hand.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, Sept. 6.—Important news has been received from Rome to the effect that the Holy See has decided that the Professors of Laval University, Quebec, may engage in politics if they think proper, and on whichever side they see fit. The Archbishop of Quebec has prohibited the Roman Catholic population of the archdiocese from reading or encouraging in any way a French weekly newspaper of this city known as the *Reveille*.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAMILTON, Sept. 6.—The Convention of St. George's North American Union resumed today. The following officers were elected: Lewis Thompson, of Philadelphia, President; J. A. H. St. Andrew, of Virginia, First Vice-President; W. Underdown, of Philadelphia, and W. Tomline, Connecticut, Corresponding Secretaries; D. Batchelor, of Utica, Financial Secretary; the Rev. William Suddards, D. D., of Philadelphia, Chaplain. A large number of brethren from Toronto and other places arrived here to meet the delegates, and a picnic was held at the Crystal Palace Grounds this afternoon.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Sept. 6.—Mr. P. Gow has resigned his seat in the Legislature and accepted the Shrievalty of Wellington. This will necessitate another election.

STATUE OF LAFAYETTE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The statue of Lafayette, which was given by the French Government as an expression of its friendship for this country, was unveiled this afternoon in Union Square, where already stand statues of Washington and Lincoln. The presentation speech was made by the Consul-General of France, and Mayor Wickham replied. F. A. Condert, a distinguished French lawyer, delivered the oration. As the statue was unveiled a battery stationed near by fired a salute. Fort Columbus and the man-of-war Plymouth, at anchor in the bay, being informed by telegraph of the unveiling, also fired salutes. Previous to the ceremonies in Union Square, there was a grand procession of military, firemen, and civic societies, including Masonic encampment, and French associations from Canada. An immense concourse of people witnessed the ceremonies. The flags of France and the United States floated together everywhere. A battalion of German riflemen formed a part of the military procession.

THE GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 6.—Gov. John L. Beveridge, it will be remembered, was taken suddenly ill at the residence of A. C. Spofford, in this city, on Friday evening last. It was pronounced by the doctors a case of pleurisy of an aggravated character. Although every attention has been rendered him, the Governor has not yet recovered. On Tuesday Mrs. Beveridge arrived here, and remains with her husband. There are some symptoms of typhoid fever, but it is hoped that the threatened danger may be averted. Our citizens feel deep regret at the illness of our Governor.

OZONIZED OX-MARROW FOR THE HAIR.
By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

MARRIAGES.

BRAGDON—HOPKINS—On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Arthur Piper, at the residence of David Lawton, Esq., Racine, Wis., George E. Bragdon, of Evanston, and Anna M. Hopkins, of Racine. No cards.

LAWRENCE—LANE—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, Elisha B. Lane, 252 Warren-av., by the Rev. S. H. Adams, Mr. Bradford A. Lawrence and Miss Julia A. Lane, both of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS.

DONOGHUE—Tuesday, Sept. 5, Mrs. Mary Honora Donoghue, aged 43 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 14 Ashley-st., Thursday, Sept. 7, at 11 o'clock to St. Columbkill's Church, thence to Calvary by cars. Friends of the family are invited.

HOUSTON—At the residence of J. T. Houston, 176 West Washington-st., Sept. 2, of diphtheretic croup, Royal Baldwin, only child of T. James and Amanda A. Houston, aged 5 years and 5 months. Remains taken to Ogdensburg, N. Y., for interment.

MEAD—In Newark, N. J., on the morning of the 4th inst., Delia A., wife of Joseph R. Mead. Interment in the family vault at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, L. I.

McQUADE—On the 7th inst., Delia, beloved wife of P. G. McQuade.

Funeral from her late residence, 438 Wallace-st., at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary. Friends are invited.

DODGE—Sept. 6, of neuralgia of the heart, at 1118 Prairie-av., in this city, Helah A., wife of George P. Dodge, aged 31 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

☞ Brooklyn (N. Y.) and San Francisco papers please copy.

MARTIUS—Sept. 6, Theodore Martius, aged 43 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 286 North Franklin-st., Sept. 8, 10 a. m., to Graceland Cemetery.

☞ Sheboygan paper please copy.

PROFESSIONAL.

PILES AND FISTULA positively cured without knife, ligature or caustic. A cure warranted or NO PAY. Patients from the country can be treated and return home on the same day. DR. J. S. C. PHILLIPS, 1[illegible] Madison-st., Chicago.

GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR.

SMITH'S
Green Mountain
RENOVATOR
Is recommended by eminent physicians for the cure of
Scrofula, Erysipelas, Tumors, White Swellings, Heart Disease, Piles, Fever and Ague,
And all diseases arising from Impure Blood. For sale by Druggists everywhere.
H. A. HURLBUT & CO.,
75 & 77 Randolph-st., Chicago,
Agents for the Proprietors.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
On SATURDAY, Sept. 9, at 9 o'clock,
14 crates W. G. Crockery in open lots, Yellow and Rockingham Ware, 80 doz. Lamps.
At 10 o'clock we shall sell a very large stock of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Walnut Wardrobes, Bookcases, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Hall Trees, Marble and Wood-Top Tables, Extension Tables, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Whatnots, Wire Springs, Mattresses, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, French and German Plate Mirrors.
At 11 o'clock—Buggies, Carriages, and Harnesses.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.
500 LOTS BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION,
Thursday Morning, Sept. 7, at 9:30 o'clock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WEST SIDE COMPANIES.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION MINUTE MEN, CHICAGO, Sept. 6, 1876.—1. The companies comprising this command will turn out for general parade Thursday evening, and form at the following designated places at half-past 7, sharp:

The cavalry on Morgan street, north of Adams, right resting on Adams. The Boys in Blue on Morgan, south of Adams, right resting on Adams. The companies of the Seventh Ward on Sangamon, south of Adams, right resting on Adams. The Eighth Ward on the left of the Seventh. The companies of the Ninth Ward on Sangamon street, north of Adams, right resting on Adams. The companies of the Tenth Ward on Peoria street, south of Adams, right resting on Adams. The Eleventh Ward on the left of the Tenth. The companies of the Twelfth Ward on Peoria street, north of Adams, right resting on Adams. The Thirteenth Ward on the left of the Twelfth. The companies of the Fourteenth Ward on Green street, south of Adams, right resting on Adams. All other companies on Green street, north of Adams, right resting on Adams.

2. Moor's Band will be at No. 729 Milwaukee avenue at 7 o'clock, sharp, to escort the companies of the Tenth and Fourteenth Wards. The drum corps of the Eleventh Ward will be at Martine's Academy, on Ada street, at 7:15 sharp, to escort the companies of the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards. And a band at the Eighth Ward headquarters, corner of Harrison and Halsted streets, at 7:15 sharp, to escort the companies of the Seventh and Eighth Wards to their respective places of rendezvous.

3. Members of the Staff will report, mounted, to the Chief of Staff, at the corner of Morgan and Adams streets, at half-past 7 sharp. By order of C. R. MATSON, Colonel Commanding.

STATE APPOINTMENTS.

On account of sickness of Gov. Beveridge he will be unable to fill his appointments in Southern Illinois. The Hon. E. S. Taylor, of this city, will fill them, as follows:

Mt. Carmel, Friday, Sept. 8; Albion, Saturday, Sept. 9; Carmi, Monday, Sept. 11; McLeansboro, Tuesday, Sept. 12; Fairfield, Wednesday, Sept. 13; Xenia, Thursday, Sept. 14; Salem, Friday, Sept. 15.

The Hon. J. A. Logan will speak at Carbondale, Saturday, Sept. 9; Edwardsville, Thursday, Sept. 14; Mattoon, Saturday, Sept. 16.

The Hon. R. J. Oglesby will speak at Tuscola, Friday, Sept. 8; Clinton, Saturday, Sept. 9; Taylorville, Monday, Sept. 11; Hillsboro, Tuesday, Sept. 12; Carlinville, Wednesday, Sept. 13.

The Hon. S. M. Cullom will speak at Effingham, Tuesday, Sept. 12; Newton, Wednesday, Sept. 13; Vandalia, Thursday, Sept. 14; Bloomington, Saturday, Sept. 16.

The Hon. R. S. Tuthill will speak at Morris, Thursday evening, Sept. 7.

The Hon. E. S. Taylor will speak at Mattoon, Thursday evening, Sept. 7.

BOYS IN BLUE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS BOYS IN BLUE, CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—1. All officers of companies of Boys in Blue in Chicago, and all recruiting officers heretofore appointed, will assemble in the club-room of the Grand Pacific Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

2. All soldiers and sailors interested in the organization of the Boys in Blue are requested to meet at the same time and place.

3. Information regarding transportation, etc., to the grand mass convention of veteran soldiers and sailors to be held at Indianapolis Sept. 20 will be given at this meeting. By order of J. S. REYNOLDS, General Commanding.

THE SCANDINAVIANS.

Members of the different Scandinavian Hayes and Wheeler marching companies of the Fourteenth Ward are requested to meet in full uniform this evening at 7 o'clock sharp for parade. Headquarters, old engine-house, West Erie street, near Milwaukee avenue. Full attendance desired.

GRAND COUNCIL.

There will be a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Grand Council at 3 o'clock p. m. to-day at Republican Headquarters, corner of Clark and Lake streets.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, Sept. 5.—All the officers of the staff will report, uniformed, mounted, and with side arms, for general parade, this evening at 7:30 o'clock, sharp, at the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Harmon court, in pursuance of general order No. 2. By order of Col. LYMAN BRIDGES, Commanding.

THE MOUNTED TROOPS.

All mounted companies in the First Congressional District will report this evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the corner of Harrison street and Wabash avenue, for parade in honor of the Hon. Carl Schurz's reception. By order of Col. OTTO A. SCHULZ, Commanding Mounted Troops.

FIRST WARD.

Minute-Men First Ward, Companies A and B, and all officers First Ward Battalion, will assemble at their respective armories, equip themselves, and report at Grand Pacific Hotel for escort duty of speakers and committee. C. A. STOREY, Major.

FOURTH WARD.

The Fourth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Regiment will assemble at the Armory, corner of Michigan avenue and Thirty-first street, this evening at 7:30 sharp, for participation in the grand Schurz parade. Street cars will be in attendance at 7:30 to convey command to place of rendezvous and return. It is hoped every man will turn out. Street cars leave at 7:30; be on hand. By order of JOHN H. BURNS, Colonel Commanding.

Attention Company A, Fourth Ward Haymakers. The members of Company A and those who desire to participate in the grand torchlight procession this evening, will meet at headquarters, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue, at 7 o'clock sharp.

SIXTH WARD.

Companies A, B, and C are hereby commanded to appear at headquarters, No. 772 South Halsted street (Pfeiffer's Hall), on the 7th of September, 1876, at 7 o'clock sharp, in full uniform, to take part in the demonstration in honor of the Hon. Carl Schurz. R. N. HUTCHINSON, Captain Commanding Ward.

SEVENTH WARD.

Company A, Seventh Ward Haymakers, will meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock, at their hall, southeast corner of West Fourteenth and Union streets. A full supply of uniforms will be on hand. JAMES DUGUID, Captain.

EIGHTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Eighth Ward Company B Boys in Blue at the corner of Taylor and Halsted streets this evening, for the completion of electing officers and recruiting. All soldiers and Republicans are requested to attend.

NINTH WARD.

Companies A and B of the Ninth Ward will meet at their armory in the Globe Theatre, Desplaines street, at 7:30 sharp to take part in the general parade this evening. All members are requested to be present, and bring recruits, as the Committee have secured the new uniforms for the companies.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Every member of Company A, Eleventh Ward Minute-Men, is hereby ordered to report at headquarters, Martine's Hall, Ada street, near Madison, at 6:45 o'clock sharp, to take part in the parade ordered for this evening. By order of Captain commanding.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH WARD MINUTE-MEN, Sept. 7.—Companies A, B, and C, having been detailed as escort for the Hon. Carl Schurz this evening, the members of the above companies will meet at their headquarters, Turner Hall, 7 p. m., sharp. J. H. JOHNSON, Major Commanding.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE
On THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.,
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,
Will offer at their Salesrooms,
118 & 120 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.,
FULL LINES OF
Cloths, Cassimeres, Woolens, Blankets,
All-Wool Cardigans, Quilts, Germantown Shawls, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Ladies' Cloaks, Embroideries, Boots, Shoes and Furs.
At 11 o'clock—1,000 gross Silk and Mohair Braid.
Also by order of Assignee in Bankruptcy, a large stock of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

ANOTHER AUCTION SALE
By Abe Lipman, the Popular Pawnbroker,
At 108 Madison-st.,
FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock. The stock consists of an endless variety of
MERCHANDISE,
Fine Gold and Silver
WATCHES,
Of every make and quality,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
Fine Gold Sets, Fine Gold Chains, Opera Glasses, &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY'S SALE.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings,
Cook, Parlor and Office Stoves,
Table Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware,
Pianos, and Parlor Organs.
SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 9, at 9:30 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE,
FRIDAY, Sept. 8, at 9:30 a. m.
NEW PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS
The Entire Contents Dwelling,
Sixteen Rooms, Good Medium Furniture,
And for account E. I. CURTIS, to pay storage and advances, a large lot Household Goods, Bedding, Pillows, &c., &c. Also a full line good Carpets, Lounges, Sofas, Office Desks, General Merchandise, Plated Ware, &c., &c. Fifty Half Chests JAPAN TEA and an INVOICE TRUNKS.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.